

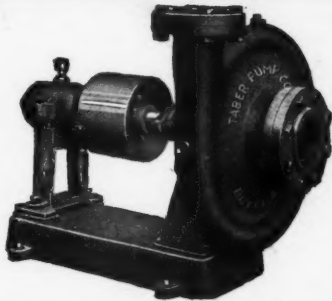
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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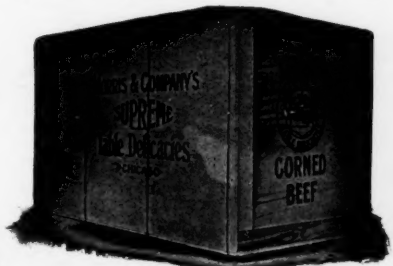


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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 60

New York and Chicago, May 31, 1919

No. 22

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ARMY MEATS.

Agitation of the matter of disposal of surplus army meat supplies continued to attract public attention during the past week, through the attempts of politicians to make capital out of it, and because of the mistaken ideas of welfare workers that these surplus supplies could be used to reduce the price of meat to domestic consumers. Both the agitators and the welfare people expressed fear that the War Department and the meat packers might be in collusion to maintain meat prices!

Since there seemed to be so much misinformation abroad on this subject, the War Department took steps to meet criticism by offering to sell this canned army beef and salty bacon to any domestic buyer who wanted it. Circulars were sent to 16,000 possible buyers offering these meats for sale. The War Department states that wholesalers and jobbers will not bid for the goods, because they are not readily salable, and up to date State and charitable institutions, co-operative organizations, etc., have failed to make offers for any of it.

The only other thing for the Government to do to satisfy popular clamor would be to open retail meat stores and try to sell this "canned willie" and "salt horse" to the consuming public, which expedient the Government itself acknowledges would be impracticable. Therefore, it announces that if somebody does not come forward and offer to buy the stuff, it will be exported to foreign markets where there is demand for it.

The Director of Sales of the War Department on Tuesday issued the following statement on the subject:

"The War Department has declared a surplus of meat products amounting to 150,000,000 pounds, consisting of canned roast beef, corned beef, corned beef hash and bacon in tins and crates. On account of the large cans in which most of the meat is packed, on account of the fact that canned roast beef is not a regular article of American consumption, and because the bacon is extra salty, it has so far been found impossible to secure a domestic market through ordinary trade channels. Wholesalers and jobbers will not bid for the goods, and so far all attempts to interest State, charitable institutions and farmers' co-operative organizations of all sorts have failed.

"Circulars are now being sent out to 16,000 possible buyers offering the meats in lots of 30,000 pounds or more. The only other way to dispose of the meats would be for the department to open retail stores or agencies all over the country, which is considered impracticable. If the present circularization does not bring results, export sales will be the only recourse."

The Director scouted all intimations of any sort of collusion between the War Depart-

ment and wholesalers, packers or jobbers. He said that his office is simply trying to make the best possible disposition of surplus goods, and that the prime consideration has been to find a domestic market.

The character of the surplus supplies on hand is indicated by the following list issued by the War Department:

Meat.	Container.	Pounds. on Hand.
Bacon (Series 8)	In crates	8,686,118 lbs.
Bacon (Series 10)	12 lb. cans	38,536,620 lbs.
Roast beef	6 lb. cans	11,847,912 lbs.
Roast beef	2 lb. cans	17,333,464 lbs.
Roast beef	1 lb. cans	8,925,594 lbs.
Roast beef	12 oz. cans	378,124 lbs.
Corned beef	6 lb. cans	5,620,176 lbs.
Corned beef	24 oz. cans	18,079,005 lbs.
Corned beef	1 lb. cans	8,489,525 lbs.
Corned beef	12 oz. cans	4,238,550 lbs.
Corn beef hash	2 lb. cans	15,660,636 lbs.
Corned beef hash	1 lb. cans	5,160,732 lbs.

NET WEIGHT ON WRAPPED MEATS.

The conference of weights and measures officials from various sections of the United States at Washington, D. C., last week discussed the question of marking weights on wrapped meats like hams and bacon, and ended by adopting a resolution favoring the marking of net weights on wrapped meats, and the amendment of the Federal food and drugs act to secure that result specifically.

14th Annual CONVENTION

OF THE

American
Meat Packers'
Association

AT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
September 15, 16, 17

A Word of Advice:

Reserve Your Room
At an Early Date

R. G. GOULD, Secretary
116 Nassau St., New York

RE-ICING MEAT CARS AT SEABOARD.

The United States Railroad Administration on May 3 issued a notice to shippers of beef and provisions for export that "owing to the limited icing facilities of the terminal carriers at New York, and the extreme shortage of ice this season, it will not be possible for the carriers to undertake to re-ice shipments of export beef and provisions at New York or Jersey shore terminals." It was stated that "effective May 6 export beef and provisions must be handled on the basis of delivery on arrival directly from cars to lighters, and order furnished by consignees for prompt release of lighters alongside vessels." The responsibility for prompt acceptance of the property upon arrival is put upon the consignee.

A conference was held in New York on Tuesday by railroad representatives and packers as a result of protests against this order. Even at the height of the war rush last year the railroads performed the customary service of icing cars of perishable meats and products while awaiting vessels for loading, for which service they were paid. The excuse now given for discontinuing this practice is an alleged shortage of ice. Should such shortage occur, and provisions in cars awaiting unloading to vessels spoil as a result, the roads would be responsible for the damage, and this they desire to evade.

Railroad representatives claimed at the conference that there is to be a serious ice shortage, and packers' representatives presented information to the contrary. There is a shortage of Hudson River ice, but plenty of lake ice, and an abundance of manufactured ice. Ice plants are not running to exceed 30 per cent. of their capacity. The freight situation is also easier; less freight for export is being handled than during the war rush, and traffic is being spread to ports all the way from Montreal to Baltimore, instead of being centered at New York. Therefore, it was claimed the railroads had no justification for the refusal to continue the re-icing practice.

The matter is now under consideration by the Railroad Administration, and the trade hopes to see the order rescinded within a short time.

Incidental to this conference it became known that the railroads had established a new uniform schedule of freight service for meats and provisions from Mississippi River points to the Atlantic seaboard. After June 1 meat shipments will be made in 5 days, and provision shipments in 6 days.

The railroad agents also announced that hereafter they would accept orders for delivery of meat and provision shipments on notification in advance.

AUSTRALIA AS SOURCE OF MEAT SUPPLIES

Not Much May Be Expected from That Continent in Near Future

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, April 15, 1919.

In the new conditions prevailing in the world's markets it is important to consider to what extent, if any, Australia can supply the wants of the numerous new meat eaters, and the demands that are sure to arise when war reconstruction has been put in hand. There are so few spaces in the world now where any increased production can be expected that increased importance is given to those that can, and in this latter category Australia can be placed.

No doubt exists that if the circumstances were propitious and if certain difficulties, natural and human, could be overcome, Australia could supply a large part of the world's demands for meat. Climatically, of course, it is not so well placed as New Zealand, and the production would not be so intensive as in that fertile tract.

But Australia has unlimited capacity, if given the aid of capital to secure development, and the will of man to assist in that development. The prime need of capital is to build railways to open up the vast territories in the central portion of the continent and to connect up with the north and northwestern territories where splendid cattle country exists, but is largely inaccessible at present.

The Livestock Situation in Australia.

In no country in the world does the livestock position vary so greatly as in Australia. Depending as it does on the natural fodders, it follows that in times of great drought very heavy losses in stock take place, and the number of stock held in the Commonwealth falls very rapidly. On the other hand, there are few countries which stock up so quickly after a drought, as a series of good seasons usually follows, and this means great productivity.

This system of keeping livestock is necessarily wasteful; in fact, it might be considered to be cruel. There are hundreds of graziers in Australia who consider that it is cheaper to depend on the natural grasses and to take the risk of losses than to expend money in conserving fodder and cultivating artificial feed. It has even been advocated that in the interests of dumb animals—rather than that they should be allowed to die in thousands in a dry time—that holders of stock should be confined to a certain number of head.

The following table will show the manner in which Australia's livestock population has varied from time to time:

	Cattle	Sheep
1901.....	8,491,000	72,000,000
1910.....	11,744,000	92,000,000
1915.....	9,910,000	69,250,000
1916.....	10,459,000	76,668,000
1918 (approximate)...	11,317,000	81,394,000

These figures really trace the seasonal conditions in Australia. In times of drought the figures have greatly contracted; over a series of good seasons the figures have expanded. But it will be noticed that notwithstanding the seasons for the past decade have been above the average, the rate of expansion in the livestock held has not been maintained. In fact, Australia carries fewer stock today than she did 20 years ago.

Of course, the increased demand for meat and the improved facilities for treating and marketing it account for larger utilization of

livestock for export. More meat per head has not been used locally, as on account of the higher prices which have ruled the tendency has been to reduce the quantity of meat consumed within the Commonwealth.

A study of the position relating to the two principal livestock States will further illustrate the point. New South Wales, which carries half the sheep population of the Commonwealth, had as many as 61,831,000 sheep in 1891, whereas this number was down to 26,500,000 in 1902, after the great drought. The number rose to 46,000,000 in 1909, but is down to 37,577,000 this year, which shows a slight improvement on last year. The number of cattle in New South Wales is 2,852,000, whereas in 1911 it was 3,185,000.

Queensland has about 17,500,000 sheep (the exact figures are not available just now), whereas in 1910 she had only 10 million and had increased this number to over 23 millions in 1914. In Victoria and South Australia, where the climatic conditions are less variable, the number of stock has not shown the same variation; but they count little in the export trade, except that a proportion of the mutton is exported. Even New South Wales, with its nearly 3 million cattle, exports very little beef, her larger population utilizing most of the supply, and even drawing on Queensland for beef for home consumption.

Methods of Meat Production.

It must be apparent from these figures that Australia cannot be depended upon for any great increase in the production of meat unless some different methods are adopted to encourage the raising of stock—and that encouragement is not in sight at present. In fact, the whole tendency has been the reverse.

Industrial conditions are such that owners of stock do not attempt to raise more stock than they can handle with the minimum of labor. An award recently made by the Arbitration Court provides heavy rates for all labor—even the less efficient labor that is sometimes utilized for odd jobs on the farm. And that is labor utilized merely for working cattle raised on the natural grasses. How much less possibility is there of growing artificial grasses and other fodders with high rates of wages to be met?

In actual working out of the industrial position it will be found that even ordinary farming operations—not stock raising—are being discouraged and retarded by the heavy imposts to be faced by all employers of labor in Australia. This is especially so in the sugar industry, where business can only be carried on by the aid of the heavy import duty and by reason of the high rates for sugar in the world's markets.

If this is so with ordinary farming, how much more so will it be with an attempt to run cattle and sheep on a more intensive system by the production of fodders? In no State in Australia, except to a limited extent in Victoria and to some extent in South Australia, are sheep raised under such conditions; and practically nowhere in the Commonwealth are cattle so raised.

It was hoped from the establishment of the Australian Meat Export Company's works on

the Brisbane River—generally understood to be the property of Swift's—that encouragement would be given to smaller farmers to raise cattle on natural fodders, with a view to keeping the works running all the year round, instead of running only when the natural grasses can keep the cattle in good condition for killing. But nothing ever came of it, and the project is never mentioned now. Nor has any other meat company attempted to put it in into force. A little has been done to encourage lamb raising under these conditions, but not much.

In the Northern Territory.

There remains the Northern Territory to be considered as cattle country. It is known that the lands there are well suited for cattle raising, but not for sheep. Nevertheless the number of cattle in the Territory does not exceed more than half a million all told. There is room for great expansion under certain conditions; but here again the cost of labor enters.

The climate is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as very trying to health. As a matter of fact, many of those who have spent years in that part of the Commonwealth do not bear out that view. But there it stands; people will not leave the more comfortable regions of Australia except under promise of great financial gains. Hence, there is a certain amount of difficulty in pushing expansion of the herds in the Northern Territory. Of course, there are minor checks as well.

But now that there are works at Darwin for the treatment of cattle, there is a little more hope of something being done to increase the output of meat from Australia. The same remarks might be applied to the northern part of Western Australia, where works have been established, but not yet operated.

The most hopeful sign of expansion in meat production comes from the southern part of Western Australia, where works are about to be erected. There is some fine country for stock in that part of the Commonwealth, but development has been retarded by the absence of means of treating meat for export. It is possible that these works will cater more largely for mutton than for beef; but that remains to be seen.

Summing Up the Australian Situation.

It is frankly a difficult thing to predict what Australia might or might not be able to do with regard to meat supply. So much depends on the seasons, and so much depends on the industrial conditions, which are ever-changing. The remarks I have made will tend to show that I am not unduly optimistic over the prospect of Australia becoming purveyor of meat to the world in general: I do not see any possibility of her doing much more than she has been doing, or getting outside the markets for which she has been catering.

It will be remembered by readers of The National Provisioner that this is not a new note in my letters. At the outset, even before the world war altered conditions so greatly, I discounted the idea of Australia doing much to make up any reduction in output by America. I see no reason to change those views.

It must be remembered that there is a steady metamorphosis taking place in regard to grazing holdings in the Commonwealth. The lands have been held from the Crown in large areas

(Continued on page 36.)

FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES

Their Production and Conservation Discussed by Experts

By Herbert S. Bailey, United States Department of Agriculture, and B. E. Reuter, United States Food Administration.

(Continued from last week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The eighth installment of this treatise on fats and oils, published in a recent issue of The National Provisioner, dealt with the manufacture of lard. This week the subject of tallow is taken up.)

Production and Exportation of Tallow.

According to the best available figures, the United States in 1917 produced some 259,500,000 pounds of tallows, as the fats from sheep and cattle are called. Although this figure includes mutton tallow, the greater portion represents beef tallow, for many more cattle than sheep were killed in 1917, and the yield of fat from a steer is, on an average, 50 pounds as against 1 pound from a sheep or goat. According to data submitted to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission, the rate of slaughter of cattle has increased 30 per cent. during the five-year period 1913-1917, 12,000,000 cattle having been killed in 1913 and 15,600,000 in 1917, a very rapid increase. It is stated also that the slaughter of calves increased proportionately.

Our exports of tallow, as such, have decreased from an annual pre-war average of 28,600,000 pounds to a little more than 7,500,000 in 1917, and the exportation of oleo oil shows a corresponding decrease. It is interesting to compare the exports of straight tallows with those of tallow derivatives. Such a comparison brings out the fact that foreign countries do not demand as much hard tallow and the harder oleostearin as they do the semi-solid portion of the tallow—the oleo oil. This country produces practically one-fourth as much tallow as lard, and the 259,500,000 pounds of tallow constitute a little less than 16 per cent. of our total animal and fish fat and oil output.

Considering the tallow production, oleo stock must also be taken into account, as this is really only a high grade of edible tallow derived from cattle, and is used primarily for the manufacture of oleo oil and stearin. If we include the 153,188,000 pounds of this fat reported in 1917 with the tallow, we have a total of 412,697,000 pounds. This places the tallows third in the domestic production of all fats and oils.

Preparation of Tallow and Tallow Derivatives.

The modern packinghouse method of handling beef fat is similar to that used in the

preparation of hog fats. A larger portion of lard than of tallow, however, is made in open kettles. In the smaller packinghouses which are not under Federal inspection practically the entire output of tallow is either sold as such, or mixed with cottonseed or some other vegetable oil to form a compound.

On the other hand, the big packers convert a great deal of their edible beef fat into oleo oil and stearin. These are separated by a process known as "graining," which is similar to "wintering" as applied to vegetable oils, to separate the stearin and produce oils that will not become cloudy in cold weather.

The graining process consists in running the melted oleo stock into large truck tanks, which are then wheeled into the graining room, where the stock is allowed to stand undisturbed at the crystallizing temperature of the stearin for a day or longer. When the stearin has separated from the oil, the hatch is sent to the press room, also kept at a constant temperature, and the semi-solid mass of stock is pressed in hydraulic or lever presses. As it runs from the presses the oleo oil is pumped into storage tanks, and later barreled either for the export trade or for use in domestic margarine manufacture. The solid cakes of stearin are stripped from the press cloths, melted and stored in barrels for use in making lard substitutes.

Uses of Beef Tallow and Its Derivatives.

Practically all of the oleo oil is used either here or abroad in making oleomargarine. The quantity consumed in this country, together with the amounts of other ingredients used in the margarine trade, is shown in Table 10. Neither butter nor lard substitutes are mentioned in Table 1 (printed in The National Provisioner on March 15), as they are not primary fats; that is, they are manufactured products made from the oils and fats, statistics for which are given in Table 11.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue collects a tax on every pound of oleomargarine, under which heading are included all butter substitutes. We have, therefore, exact figures on the production of this class of foodstuffs. In 1914 the output of oleomargarine was about 123,000,000 pounds; in 1916 it rose to nearly

185,000,000 pounds; while in 1917 it was over 271,000,000 pounds. Our average annual exportation during the three pre-war years was a little over 3,000,000 pounds, about 2 per cent. of the amount manufactured. Until 1915 the oleomargarine exports from this country had for several years shown a gradual decrease, but with the beginning of the war they doubled, and in the fiscal year 1915 we sent to foreign countries 5,250,000 pounds.

Various Types of Margarine.

The butter substitutes now on the American market are of two classes—the true oleomargarine, which contains oleo oil and neutral lard, and the vegetable margarines, which contain no animal fats. The vegetable margarines are quite commonly called "nut margarine," being composed largely of coconut and peanut oils. Both types of margarines show a wide variety of composition. Not only has each manufacturer his own secret formula, but even the ingredients in the same brand may vary with the different seasons and with the fluctuations in the market price of the fats and oils used. In the highest grade of oleomargarine sometimes as much as 20 per cent. of butter is used, and the vegetable oils may be entirely omitted.

The same general process, however, is employed for all of them. This consists in ripening whole milk, or skim milk, usually with a pure "starter," as is done in creamery butter making, adding the animal or vegetable oils, or both, and then churning, graining, salting and working, as described in greater detail under coconut oil (printed in The National Provisioner on April 19).

(To be continued.)

FOOD EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

The War Trade Board announce that the Associated Governments have agreed that, for the time being and until further notice, foodstuffs within the limits provided by the Brussels agreement may be exported or re-exported to Germany from the contiguous neutral countries without, as heretofore, securing the formal consent of the Inter-Allied Trade Committees in said neutral countries. The attention of exporters is called to the fact that the procedure outlined in this ruling permits the shipment of foodstuffs from the United States to Germany via the border neutral countries.

GOES ABROAD FOR FOOD PRODUCERS.

The first agricultural trade commissioner to work in foreign lands for the interests of American food producers has been named by the United States Department of Agriculture. He is Edward A. Foley, of San Francisco, Calif., who has been appointed to represent the Department's Bureau of Markets in the United Kingdom. Mr. Foley will investigate conditions in the United Kingdom, and study the marketing and distribution of farm products with a view to the development and improvement of foreign trade in American agricultural products. Mr. Foley sailed for Liverpool May 24.

LIVESTOCK IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The total number of cattle in New South Wales in 1917 was 2,785,557, sheep 37,455,380; in 1918, cattle 2,852,336, sheep 37,377,923. The figures indicate an increase of 66,779 cattle, and a decrease of 77,457 sheep. The decrease in sheep is attributed almost entirely to the severe drought.

Table 10.—Consumption of Fats and Oils by the Oleomargarine Industry.

	1912. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	1916. Pounds.	1917. Pounds.
Vegetable oils				
Cocoanut	473,000	509,000	563,000	20,220,000
Corn			147,000	859,000
Cottonseed	17,837,000	21,205,000	49,960,000	63,652,000
Mustard seed	197,000	373,000	169,000	46,000
Peanut	2,453,000	3,137,000	5,335,000	10,498,000
Soya bean	708,000	486,000	2,123,000	6,614,000
Animal fats and oils:				
Butter	645,000	600,000	2,152,000	3,303,000
Lard and neutral lard	14,794,000	19,439,000	33,445,000	42,401,000
Lard stearin				7,000
Oleo oil	28,145,000	46,445,000	68,989,000	96,250,000
Oleostearin	906,000	2,620,000	2,036,000	2,494,000
Oleo stock	108,000	489,000	397,000	3,535,000
Total fats and oils	66,266,000	95,303,000	165,316,000	249,879,000
Other ingredients:				
Coloring	54,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Milk	12,468,000	14,639,000	23,921,000	26,646,000
Salt	2,096,000	2,537,000	4,088,000	6,115,000
Oleomargarine produced	95,397,000	123,843,000	184,889,000	271,874,000

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

PLAN FOR SMALL ABATTOIR.

A subscriber of The National Provisioner in the West Indies writes as follows:

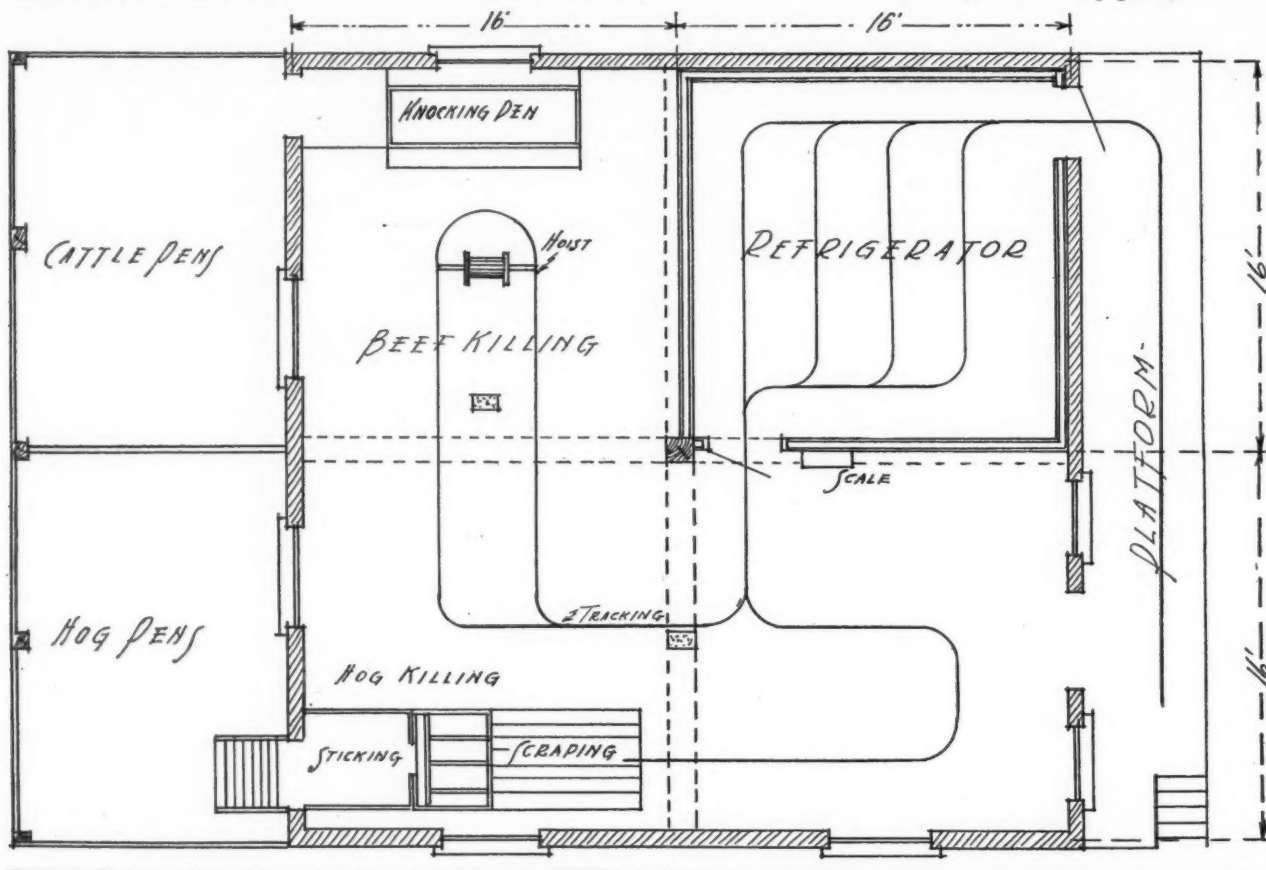
Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you give me information concerning the layout of a plant for killing 100 to 150 head of cattle per month, also hogs? This is for home consumption. Should like details of machinery required, costs, etc.

The machinery required to handle 150 head of cattle and hogs per month is not very elaborate, if these are used for home consumption. In order to give you an idea as to the lay-out required for such slaughter houses, we have made up a little sketch illustrated on this page, showing a small slaughter house which conveniently handles this amount of animals.

From the cattle pen the animal is let into the knocking pen, and after being knocked down is hoisted onto the beef dressing rails, as you see illustrated, by means of an endless rope-hoist. We do not recommend electric hoists for such capacity, although they would facilitate faster work. But as the labor question in the tropics is of secondary

(Continued on page 35.)



More Departmental Preference for Swenson Evaporators

Operating Department

Ask the man who runs one.

The use of operators of ordinary intelligence makes it possible to secure labor easily—New men can be quickly trained. Continuous supervision is not necessary, as we eliminate as far as practical necessity for decision by operators. Every step is easily understood, and the ordinary logic used by any workman is enough to get the right result.

A few definite and simple rules can be posted, which will produce efficient results. These will be followed as they will be the easiest and most direct ways to do the work. There is nothing complicated about a Swenson. Every working part is easily accessible and convenient. We find the ordinary workman neglects those things which are otherwise.

We design big enough to take care of time losses due to shutdowns which may occur. We believe in oversize pumps, so they can run slowly—also having reserve capacity for occasional overload.

Cost Department

Negligible boiling losses—i. e., maximum output.

Minimum repair expenses. Renewals when necessary are easily and quickly made.

Highest economy of operation. Using exhaust (waste) steam if available.

Expensive skilled operating labor not required.

Ordinary labor easily trained to produce efficient results.

Small time loss when cleaning and easily accomplished.

Minimum attention. Swensons are as fool-proof and automatic in operation as it is advisable to make them.

Each unit designed for a specific duty with all your cost conditions considered.

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When you have Swensons you can be assured of the complete co-operation of all your departments. They have what they want and will give the management what it wants—good, harmonious service.

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GETTING AT THE FACTS

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of conferences with retail meat interests throughout the country, with a view to ascertaining conditions and methods in the trade from which conclusions may be drawn for the guidance of the Bureau in its endeavor to be of beneficial assistance to meat dealer and consumer alike. Its representatives have met with the meat dealers of 15 cities already, and will continue their visitations until the country has been surveyed as thoroughly as the financial resources of the Bureau permit.

This is constructive activity, and is in striking contrast to the attitude and course of action of some other governmental servants who have conceived it to be their duty to tear down, rather than to build up. The Bureau is not going about the country seeking whom it may convict; it is aiming to

find those whom it may help, and the ways to help them. Meat prices never can be pounded down; if they are to be reduced it must be through co-operation in economies or other means to that end.

Theorists and agitators have talked so much about something that was going to be done by somebody to reduce meat prices, that the public has come to believe that something of the sort could be accomplished by fiat. Price fixing was a favored method during the war period, but in the few instances where it was tried it was a dismal failure. Stabilization of prices was a better way, but even this had its drawbacks, especially when stabilization was discontinued, and the dammed-up flood was released.

In the long run the law of supply and demand is as immutable as the law of gravity. And if you monkey with it you must expect to pay the penalty. The higher you build a dam the more it costs, and the bigger the flood when the dam breaks.

Recognition of the law of supply and demand appears to be the policy which the Government has arrived at as being the only feasible policy. The officials of the Bureau of Markets do not hesitate to say that they believe the law of supply and demand should be allowed to rule in the meat trade. They state flatly their opposition to price fixing; it will not work, in their opinion.

The policy of the Bureau evidently is not to be one of interference with prices. It is not out to force prices down, hopeful agitators to the contrary notwithstanding. It is in the field to make a systematic study of market conditions, to inform all branches of the trade of things they do not know which they should know in order to conduct business more efficiently and profitably, and to benefit the purchaser of meats by the same means.

The Bureau is receiving the hearty co-operation of the trade in its endeavors. For two years it has been investigating the packing and wholesale side of the business, and in so doing it has been given every assistance by the packers. Now it has taken up the retail end of the marketing problem, and retailers seem to be showing the same spirit of willingness to give all information desired, and to help in any way in their power.

They understand that this is not an inquisition; it is not a "probe." If they are asked for figures from their books as to cost of doing business, it is not an endeavor to "get something on them," but an effort to get at facts which may be used confidentially with a view to reaching helpful conclusions. The retailer can help greatly, and he can also learn much, and a part of what he learns he can pass on to his customers to the advantage of both.

A valuable constructive work is being done

by the Bureau of Markets in this instance, and it is to be hoped that Congress will not hamper it by too deep a cut in appropriations. The Bureau is planning some things of great practical benefit to the trade and the consumer which cannot be carried out if its means are reduced. Such a paring of funds would be poor economy.

THE COTTON OIL INDUSTRY

The meeting of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in convention at New Orleans last week attracted more attention in various parts of the country than perhaps any other gathering in its history. There was a reason for it. The cotton oil industry has outgrown its swaddling clothes; it is no longer a sectional institution.

It has even outgrown its name. There was a proposal before the meeting at New Orleans to change the title and scope of the organization, for it is no longer a cottonseed products proposition purely. Its oil mill members have gone into the crushing of other oil seeds and materials, and are broadening out the scope of their activities.

In his annual address President Montgomery discussed this new condition and the proposition of a change of name and form as follows:

The cotton oil industry is usually thought of as being confined to the South, and as being little known outside of that section. Until two or three years ago this was largely a fact, though the oil was used all over the world, but to a large extent, as substitutes, or sold under the cover of some other name.

Since the war, cottonseed oil, especially is coming into its own, having been brought not only to the attention of our National Administration and to this entire country, but it is receiving international consideration and respect as cottonseed oil. This condition has been brought about not altogether on account of our own effort, but on account of a condition forced on us by world shortage of fats, and we, the cotton oil industry, are today furnishing a greater amount of fats than any other industry in the world. As Mr. Hoover said, if it had not been for cotton oil, we would have had a fat famine in 1918, and it can be truthfully said that the world today is dependent on the cottonseed oil industry of America to prevent fat famine in the future.

In view of these conditions, and after considerable thought along these lines, I have come to the conclusion that some kind of reorganization of our association should be considered that will give it more of a national or international influence. What that influence would amount to and to what extent our industry would grow, if our association was properly reorganized, operated and supported, not only financially but morally by its individual members, no one knows, but to my mind it would be one of the most powerful in the country and assist materially in making the South one of the most prosperous sections in the world.

The convention left the matter to its Executive Committee to decide. There is no question that a change and broadening of both title and form of organization would be beneficial, or that it would result in increased prestige for the association and advance the interests of the whole domestic vegetable oil industry.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A fertilizer mixing plant will be erected by G. E. Calvert at Abbeville, S. C.

Armour & Co.'s new branch house at 109 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass., has been opened.

A soap manufacturing plant will be established at Staunton, Va., by C. C. Chambers, of Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. Hearn and others have incorporated Hearn's Stock Farm, Texarkana, Ark., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

John Lewis has purchased a site on Mission avenue, Spokane, Wash., for a brick slaughterhouse and packing plant.

The Western Sierra Products Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to manufacture soap, soap powders, etc.

Febeco Leather Corporation, Wilmington, Del., to deal in hides, skins and leathers, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Nitro Phospho Corp., Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with M. W. Lloyd as president and E. S. Simpson secretary.

Construction work will be started immediately on the new \$75,000 poultry plant of Armour & Co. to be erected at Campbell street and Phelps avenue, Springfield, Mo.

The Meridian Cotton Oil Co., Meridian, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by R. I. O'Bannon and

Thomas Thames, both of Newton, Miss., and R. E. Wilbourn, Meridian, Miss.

The Lexington Cotton & Fertilizer Co., Lexington, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000, with E. J. Corley as president; Sam P. Roof, vice-president, and S. J. Leaphart, secretary and treasurer.

The plant of the National Coconut Oil Co., at Tacoma, Wash., for which the buildings of the Pacific Malt & Brewing Co. were remodeled, is now in operation. It is reported that machinery for the manufacture of soap will be installed.

Samuel I. Josen, 1215 Madison avenue; Benjamin Halpern, 2348 Ryer avenue, and R. A. Posner, 2250 Grand Concourse, New York, N. Y., are the incorporators of the Gulf Mercantile Corporation, New York, N. Y., to deal in chemicals, dyes, waxes, oils, fats, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000.

L. Tous & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general business of importing and exporting merchandise products and live stock, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: L. Tous, 25 Broad street; H. Krauss, D. Bierman, 79 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

The Ridge Farms, Inc., Greenwich, N. Y., to manufacture implements of husbandry and conduct live stock, meat, butcher, farm and dairy business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: J. Winburn, H. A. Melasky, 225 Fifth avenue, and H. V. Williams, 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS IN APRIL.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products in April show that the total value of such exports for the month was \$146,626,779, compared to \$103,485,445 for April, 1918. Increases were chiefly in bacon, hams, lard, oleo oil and compounds, the exports of beef being much less. For the ten months' period ending with April export values totalled \$900,208,195, compared to \$490,223,302 for the same period a year ago.

A comparison of export quantities and values for the month is as follows

	April, '19.	April, '18.
Beef, canned, lbs.	2,896,759	11,815,176
Beef, canned, value	\$1,115,906	\$3,754,983
Beef, fresh, lbs.	21,639,915	51,882,770
Beef, fresh, value	\$5,269,534	\$9,172,218
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,673,081	2,607,782
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$513,067	\$456,514
Oleo oil, lbs.	7,667,229	6,219,813
Oleo oil, value	\$2,104,975	\$1,360,678
Bacon, lbs.	141,814,255	127,400,460
Bacon, value	\$43,675,857	\$35,336,706
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	109,568,968	93,426,860
Hams and shoulders, value	\$34,642,448	\$24,142,669
Lard, lbs.	86,553,951	53,885,002
Lard, value	\$25,529,069	\$13,871,442
Neutral lard, lbs.	5,578,881	566,221
Neutral lard, value	\$1,760,630	\$161,937
Pork, pickled, lbs.	2,494,454	5,171,848
Pork, pickled, value	\$592,363	\$1,277,004
Lard compounds, lbs.	22,610,916	3,318,384
Lard compounds, value	\$5,458,440	\$787,496

For the ten months the comparison is as follows:

	9 months, '18-'19.	9 months, '17-'18.
Beef, canned, lbs.	101,784,504	62,712,751
Beef, canned, value	\$40,509,415	\$18,995,705
Beef, fresh, lbs.	302,141,620	251,562,712
Beef, fresh, value	\$72,482,930	\$41,383,185
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	37,332,390	46,036,327
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$7,394,249	\$6,189,604
Oleo oil, lbs.	44,106,257	30,600,742
Oleo oil, value	\$11,189,042	\$6,458,718
Bacon, lbs.	908,142,468	585,987,683
Bacon, value	\$290,460,424	\$157,014,960
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	521,285,593	321,171,067
Hams and shoulders, value	\$156,456,894	\$82,527,303
Lard, lbs.	555,441,530	283,507,298
Lard, value	\$154,028,391	\$84,143,471
Neutral lard, lbs.	12,683,870	2,178,148
Neutral lard, value	\$3,807,342	\$678,526
Pork, pickled, lbs.	28,311,750	28,635,935
Pork, pickled, value	\$5,996,667	\$6,011,333
Lard compounds, lbs.	70,636,073	26,488,381
Lard compounds, value	\$16,726,239	\$5,503,265

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 12, 1919.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Groceries" (or other class of supplies as the case may be) and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 10 o'clock a. m., on each of the following dates and on the class of supplies specified, and then opened: Dry goods, June 26, 1919; underwear, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, hats and caps, June 28, 1919; groceries, June 30, 1919; notions, June 26, 1919; agricultural implements, wagons, etc., June 24, 1919; schoolbooks, etc., June 30, 1919; chinaware, etc., June 23, 1919; automobile supplies, June 23, 1919. Schedules covering all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and to the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid, and to post tentative awards promptly, subject to correction. Cato Sells, Commissioner.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in cierces, pork and beef by the barrell or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Easier—Trading Unsettled—Hogs Lower—Movement Liberal—Demand Disappointing—Domestic Distribution Light—Exports Not So Heavy.

The developments of the past week have continued somewhat unsatisfactory from the position of holders of hog products. The situation in this respect has rather emphasized the conditions which have been in existence for some time, but have not been so evident in the broad movement of values. The rise in prices which seems to have culminated in the early part of this month now seems to be giving place to a somewhat less apprehensive feeling regarding the possibilities of the demand and the supply, and there is evidently some looking for a market. While the reports from some of the leading packing interests have been distinctly favorable for prices there has been a statistical development which has been adverse, and has tended to show that possibly the rush demand is over and that there has been an accumulation of supply and a falling off of the domestic demand which may have a material bearing on the ultimate distribution of the stocks of products in the country for domestic account.

A survey of the situation shows that the movement of hogs in the market continues fairly liberal comparing well with last year, and this has also been the case with cattle, although the kill of cattle during the month of April was not as heavy as had been expected. There has been, however, a better movement since. The average weights are well maintained and the resultant products per head have been not far from the products of last year. The export movement of products was very heavy during the month of April, but the shipments as shown by the commercial reports since the early part of May have shown a distinct drop. The exports of hog products the second week in May were less than one-half of the exports for the end of April and the shipments out now are also on a rather

disappointing scale.

The facts seem to be that the end of the rush program to relieve the foreign situation is here and that the question of the ultimate distribution of products abroad will now to a large extent depend on the commercial ability of the foreign countries to take care of their own imports. In connection with this situation a statement by Frank Vanderlip was recently made in a dinner speech. At this dinner Mr. Vanderlip made a most interesting statement regarding the financial and commercial conditions in Europe to the effect that the conditions were so disorganized both in a governmental way and an economic way that only by the most careful and widespread assistance from America could Europe regain its normal economic and national life so as to overcome the conditions which have developed as a result of the war. It was stated that it was not a case of charity but a case of broad statesmanship which must come into play and that the American must play no favorites, but must lend Europe and supply Europe with raw materials and try to get Europe busy and on to its feet again, or the resulting conditions might be far more disastrous than the war itself.

In regard to the stocks of meat and food products in this country the Survey of the Bureau of Markets which recently has been issued for May, compared with the corresponding time last year, is most interesting. This survey shows a stock of products beginning with grains much in excess of last year. The great increase is in wheat and flour. Other grains in some cases are less than last year, excepting rye. The supplies of meat are about the same as last year or slightly less, while on the other hand the supplies of other products such as fish and eggs and butter are materially in excess of a year ago, showing that there is no deficiency of supplies in the country, and that the prices which have prevailed have had a most marked effect on the

domestic distribution of the products resulting in a failure to reduce the stocks notwithstanding the enormous exports or else an increase in the supply owing to the limitation on the domestic distribution.

Reports from the west regarding the development of the seed situation for the new feed crop have been most important. The grass and small grain crops are coming along in a most promising condition, but there has been a great deal of complaint about slow progress in corn planting particularly in the Ohio Valley and also in some other sections. The ground has been wet and backward and the farm work has not made advance looked for. It is feared that there may be some reduction in the acreage of corn, but notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions for the standing crop, there has been a very favorable condition reported as to the germination of the crop, and in this respect there seems to be every reason for encouragement. The reports indicate that notwithstanding the cold wet weather the germination has been very good and the stands are quite good where the corn has come up.

An interesting statement was recently made by the Agricultural Department as to the supply of hogs in the country and of cattle. This statement when analyzed compared with the statement which was made for the month of January and February shows that there has been an enormous increase in the number of young pigs in the country. Compared with last year the number of births being about double those of last year and the total number of hogs in the country as of April 1 was estimated at about 9,000,000 in excess of a year ago. The total number of young pigs in the country for the three months was 33,000,000 against 17,000,000 last year.

PORK.—The local market is dull and strong. Mess, \$58 nom.; clear, \$56@62, and family, \$55@56.

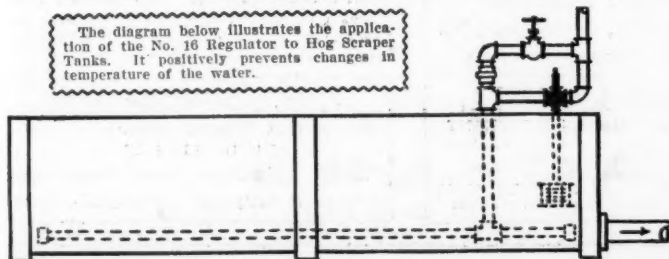
BEEF.—The market is quiet and strong. Mess, \$35@36; packers, \$38@39; family, \$41@43; East India, \$65@67.

LARD.—Locally the market is firm. City, 33½@34c.; nom.; Continental, \$36; South America, \$36¼; Brazil, kegs, \$37¼; compounds, 25@26½c., nom.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet during the week, but firm. Prices have been influenced by the strength of vegetable oils and further advance in vegetable oils, but the demand for tallow has not been particularly active and prices have shown very little change during the week. The reports from the interior of a more liberal movement of cattle have been somewhat a factor in the situation and while the demand for stearine has continued less active and there has been some disposition to be conservative as to the buying of tallow. There is a fair business going forward, but the supply seems to be ample for the present volume of business. Unless there is an outlet in the way of exports or in a manufacturing way it is possible that the liberal movement of cattle may result in some accumulation in tallow supplies on the market. Quotations follow: City, prime, 12½c., nom.; special, loose, 13½c.

STEARINE.—Trading has been quiet this week with the market only about steady. There has been some evidence of less excitement in the demand and while a moderate business is continuing the uncertainty as to volume of substitute lard business has had the effect of causing some quieting in the demand and buyers seem to be waiting for developments. Foreign demand for substitute lard has not been as large as had been expected. There will naturally be a larger demand later for stearine, but this seems to be a question of development and not of immediate prospects. Quotations follow: Oleo, 33c. asked.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is strong, but quiet. Extras are quoted at 34@35c., according to quality.

GREASE.—The market is firm, with demand fair, due to strength in other greases. Yellow, 13@13½c.; house, 10@11c.; brown, 9@10c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is quiet, but demand fair and prices firm. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.75; 30 degrees at \$1.70, and prime, \$1.40.

CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 28, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 2¾@3c. lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2¾@3c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3½@4c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1½@1¾c. lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1.60@1¾c. lb.; talc, 1½@2c. lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nominal, 16@17c. lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.15@2.25 gal; Cochin cocoanut oil, 18½c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17@17½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 23½@24c. lb.; soya bean oil, 17½@17¾c. lb.; corn oil, 20@21c. lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 25½@26c. lb.; crude, 21½@22c. lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nominal, 13½@14c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 21@21½c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent., nominal, 15@15½c. lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 14c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 21@22c. lb.; prime packers' grease, 11@11½c. lb.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 24, 1919 with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.	
	Week ended May 24, 1919.	Week ended May 25, 1918.
United Kingdom..	320	735
Continent	320	5,741
So. & Cen. Am.	320	4,239
West Indies	320	12,519
Br. No. Am. Col.	320	7,134
Other countries....	320	451
Total	320	30,819

To—	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
	Week ended May 24, 1919.	Week ended May 25, 1918.
United Kingdom..	11,979,300	15,926,420
Continent	21,488,475	8,587,000
So. & Cen. Am.	320	700,793,065
West Indies	320	4,861,590
Br. No. Am. Col.	320	213,910
Other countries....	320	289,382
Total	33,467,775	24,513,420

To—	LARD, LBS.	
	Week ended May 24, 1919.	Week ended May 25, 1918.
United Kingdom..	3,461,000	7,066,100
Continent	20,176,940	807,000
So. & Cen. Am.	320	306,862,309
West Indies	765,000	5,267,519
Br. No. Am. Col.	320	8,006,865
Other countries....	320	364,245
Total	24,402,940	7,813,100

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	320	19,184,775	16,328,940
Boston	320	3,111,000	453,000
Philadelphia	320	6,802,000	4,580,000
Baltimore	320	969,000	952,000
Newport News	320	1,021,000	225,000
New Orleans	320	2,580,000	765,000
Montreal	320	2,580,000	1,009,000
Total week	320	33,467,775	24,402,940
Previous week	545	27,054,561	11,092,008
Two weeks ago	255	32,333,235	15,438,822
Cor. week 1918	320	24,513,420	7,813,100

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE EXPORTS.

From November 1, 1918 to May 24, 1919:	1918 to 1919.		Increase.
	1918 to 1919.	1917 to 1918.	
Pork, lbs.	6,163,800	2,574,600	3,589,200
Bacon, hams, lb.	1,134,179,224	441,915,028	692,264,196
Lard, lbs.	427,727,127	172,813,478	254,913,649

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 28.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33@33½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32¾@33c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32½@33c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32¼@33c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 35¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 35¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 35¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 34¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 34½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 32c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 25c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 24c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30¾c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 29, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 39@40c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 33c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34c.; city steam lard, 33½c.; city dressed hogs, 29½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; skinned shoulders, 26c.; boneless butts, 32c.; Boston butts, 26c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 18c.; spare ribs, 18c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 8c.; tails, 11c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 1½c.; pig tongues, 18c.

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Christchurch

LINTER DEAL IS COMPLETED.

News that the Government would fulfill its linter agreement with the holders of cotton linters in the trade was followed this week by announcement of the reason for this action, in the sale by the War Department of its surplus stocks of about 700,000 bales of linters to foreign buyers at prices ranging from 3 to 4½ cents per pound. The matter was explained in the following statement issued by the War Department for public information:

The War Department, through C. W. Hare, Director of Sales, last week consummated one of the largest single transactions in cotton fibre ever consummated in the history of the industry through the sale to the Cotton States Products Corporation, New York City, of approximately 700,000 bales of cotton linters for approximately \$15,000,000.

The sale embraced both munition and mattress linters. The price obtained for the former was 3.133 cents per pound, and for the latter 4.666 cents per pound.

The approximate cost of the linters left on hand at the signing of the armistice was \$20,000,000. The quantity was nearly double the normal annual production. Manufacturers who used cotton linters prior to the war had been forced to turn to other materials, and there was practically no market for cotton linters. Attempts to dispose of the Government's surplus resulted in securing bids for small quantities averaging less than 2 cents per pound. One of the Allied Governments sold a considerable quantity of linters on storage at one of the large American powder plants, at a price ranging from 1 cent to 1½ cent per pound.

Efforts have been made to develop new uses for cotton linters, among them being the manufacture of artificial silk and paper. Due

to the shortage of paper stock, the Bureau of Standards and the Forest Products Laboratories, Madison, Wis., at the request of the War Department, by exhaustive experiments and investigations developed a process whereby an exceptionally high grade of paper could be made from cotton linters; but it was found that the maximum price at which cotton linter would enter into competition with wood pulp would be 3 cents per pound.

Prior to the war, the cotton fabricators of Belgium, Holland and other European countries were large users of short staple cotton, their machinery being especially adapted to handle short fibre. It was ascertained that they had practically no stocks of linters on hand. With this in view, negotiations were undertaken with large exporters, with the result that the sale of the entire surplus of cotton linters, as above mentioned, has been consummated. The new uses for cotton linters developed through the efforts of the War Department, and the removal from the domestic market of the surplus cotton linters will be of material benefit to the cotton growers.

This sale of cotton linters is the second largest sale of surplus war material that has been cleared through the office of the Director of Sales, being exceeded only by the copper sale recently consummated. Due to the fact that there was practically no market for the material, except in small quantities, it is felt by the Director of Sales that this material has been disposed of to the best advantage of the War Department.

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**PACKING PLANT FROM BIG BREWERY.**

The Germania Brewing Company, one of the largest breweries in Johnstown, Pa., has recently been purchased by the Ferguson Packing Company, a new corporation with the following officers: C. L. Ferguson, president and general manager; Ralph L. Swank, vice-president; Louis G. Zang, vice-president; and Frank D. Phillips, secretary-treasurer.

The builders of the Germania Brewing Company are of exceptionally fine construction, and before the purchase a thorough investigation was made into the feasibility of converting the plant into a modern packinghouse, and it was discovered that very few changes would have to be made in order to do it. The plant is designed to have a capacity of 1,000 hogs, 150 cattle, 100 calves and 50 sheep per week, and covers an area of 70,000 feet of floor space. It is conveniently located alongside the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, with a private railroad siding. As the alterations are progressing very rapidly, operations will probably start August 1 or 15.

C. L. Ferguson, head of the new company, has for many years been connected with one of the big packers as manager of their Johnstown branch, as have also been his associates, Messrs. Schrock, Grove, Hershberger and Clark, who can all look back upon many years of experience in the packing field. Several of the directors and officers of the corporation are closely affiliated with the leading financial institutions of Johnstown, and it is understood that the new company is backed with practically unlimited capital by the local members of the new corporation, and with the large field for the sales of its products and with the good management of its officers, the Ferguson Packing Company has advantages which will no doubt make it one of the leading packinghouses in that section of Pennsylvania.

The machinery layout for the entire packing plant was made up by the Brecht Company, who are also equipping the plant with the most modern machinery and equipment.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Strong—Demand Continues—Offerings Absorbed—Export Interest Improved—Destabilization Expected.

The position of the vegetable oil market has continued very firm during the past week, with a further advance on the spot, and on the Coast in all the leading vegetable oils, while the offerings have been promptly absorbed and the situation continues to show persistent confidence and expectations of the same demand maintained and possibly at maintained or advancing prices. The situation has been further encouraged by the reports regarding the distribution on the other side and the prices being paid for oils and copra abroad as well as the demand in the far east for oils in competition with the demand from America.

The position on the Coast has been very firm, with advancing prices on oils and advancing prices on copra. These advances in prices have been paid with the trade seeming to be gaining in confidence as the market advanced. The situation continues decidedly encouraging to holders and the advancing prices do not appear yet to have reached the point where the demand is being checked by the higher quotations.

The controlling factor in the situation appears to be the developments in Europe not only as regards the immediate demand, but

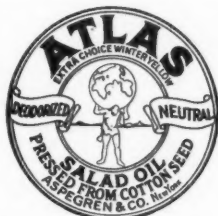
also the prospective demand. It is stated that the buying in America has been on quite a liberal scale and that the export movement will continue to develop, as the season advances and shipping room becomes more available for the caring for the supplies on hand. In regard to the situation in the Far East it is stated that the demand from Europe is also very persistent and that the prices being paid for oils and copra in western Europe are such that notwithstanding the traffic conditions it is possible to move these oils in competition with the American demand in volume.

The developments regarding the possibility of destabilization of the cottonseed and cottonseed products have been such as to point to an early action on this matter. The report has been current for several days that destabilization might occur within the next week or ten days, and when this is done it is believed there is very little to interfere with trading in futures for nearby deliveries. This will make a situation where the market will again come into its natural function as a hedging proposition for both holders and manufacturers of oil as well as dealers and distributors, instead of as is at present a prospective hedging against the new crop regarding which it is difficult to form an opinion. The position of the spot market in cottonseed oil is a very

firm one, due to the position of other oils and the position of lard. The fact, however, appears to be that there has not been the expected demand for substitute lard, but there has been some releasing of the requirements by the cancellations and resales of substitute lard by government institutions. The resales have to a certain extent taken the edge off a portion of the demand due to the fact that the orders where cancelled became immediately available for supplying the domestic trade, while the fact that the expected new orders did not appear in the market meant that such supply was available also for the domestic trade.

The export movement of cottonseed, however, continues fairly liberal as well as the export movement of other oils, but the export movement of cottonseed oil seems to be largely on the relief program and it has been announced that the balance of the shipments on the relief program will be over now within a few weeks.

In regard to what may happen after this time there is a great deal of speculation. Many are confident that the developments will be extremely satisfactory and that there will be no difficulty in selling large quantities of oil on the other side. The statement, however, by Mr. Vanderlip, who has just returned from



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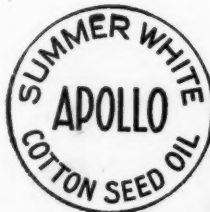
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Europe after making a careful survey of the situation, is food for thought, and would seem to indicate that only by the most careful and broad-gauged handling of the European situation will the export business be anything like what had been expected. This situation is not due to an absence of need abroad, but the absence of ability to finance and distribute purchase. Unless Europe can be supplied with raw material to work with in order to keep the labor busy and manufacture goods to pay for goods to be imported it will result in serious economic conditions there and impossibility to buy the material not only here, but also in other countries. The report from Washington that Senator Owen has introduced a bill planning to create a corporation for the purpose of financing the export of American produce to Europe is a fact which may result in the solving of this problem, and only by the giving of long credit and helping the European dealers, manufacturers and labor to get on its feet again can the big volume of European export business be developed which had been expected would follow the war.



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SOYA BEAN OIL.—The spot market is strong, with a better demand. Offerings are light. Sellers tanks f. o. b. the coast are quoted at 15@15½c. a lb. Spot is quoted at 17¼@17½c.

PALM OIL.—Demand is rather quiet and trade featureless. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 15c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14½c., in bbls. Niger, 13@14c., nom.

PEANUT OIL.—The market remains firm in all quarters. Domestic crude offerings are scarce. Edible or spot in bbls. is quoted at 26@26½c. Offers of Oriental oil are smaller and prices are quoted at 21¼@21½c. August-September shipment sellers' tanks.

CORN OIL.—Trade is dull at the moment, but prices are steady and unchanged. Crude oil is quoted at 20c., nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demand has been rather active and the market strong with inquiry from exporters. Manila oil prompt shipment from the Coast in sellers' tanks is quoted at 15@15½c. Ceylon, dom., 16@16½c., and Cochin, dom., bbls., 18@18½c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Saturday, May 24.

	Sales	Range		Closing		Prev. close
		High	Low	Bid	Asked	
Spot
Oct. ... 500	...	23.35	23.25	23.25@23.40	...	23.35
Nov.	21.25@22.50	...	21.35
Dec.	21.25@22.50	...	21.35
Jan.	21.25@22.50	...	21.35
Total sales 500 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 17 50 sales.						

Monday, May 26.

	Sales	Range		Closing		Prev. close
		High	Low	Bid	Asked	
Spot
Oct. ... 400	...	23.30	23.25	23.26@23.50	...	23.25
Nov. ... 400	...	21.75	21.25	21.90@22.20	...	21.25
Dec. ... 200	...	21.70	21.60	21.85@22.20	...	21.25
Jan.	21.90@22.20	...	21.25
Total sales 1,000 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 17 50 sales.						

Tuesday, May 27.

	Sales	Range		Closing		Prev. close
		High	Low	Bid	Asked	
Spot
Oct. ... 1200	...	23.60	23.50	23.57@23.61	...	23.26
Nov.	21.94@22.50	...	21.90
Dec.	21.90@22.50	...	21.85
Jan.	22.00@22.50	...	21.90
Total sales 1,200 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 17 50 sales.						

Wednesday, May 28.

	Sales	Range		Closing		Prev. close
		High	Low	Bid	Asked	
Spot
Oct. ... 200	...	23.50	23.50	23.80	23.70@23.85	23.85
Nov.	22.30@23.25	21.90
Dec.	22.30@22.65	21.85
Jan.	22.40@22.60	21.90
Total sales 200 bbls.						

COTTON SEED CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, June 4, 5, 6; Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, June 17, 18; Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, June 18; Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 28, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	Bankers' 60 days	4.62½
	Cable transfers	4.63½
	Demand, sterling	4.63½
	Commercial, sight	4.62½
	Commercial, 60 days	4.61½
	Commercial, 90 days	4.60½
Paris—	Commercial, 60 days	6.53
	Commercial, sight	6.48
	Bankers' cables	6.45
	Bankers' checks	6.47
Amsterdam—	Commercial, sight	38½
	Commercial, 60 days	38½
	Bankers' sight	39
	Bankers' cables	39¼
Copenhagen—	Bankers' sight	23.30
	Bankers' cables	23.50

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

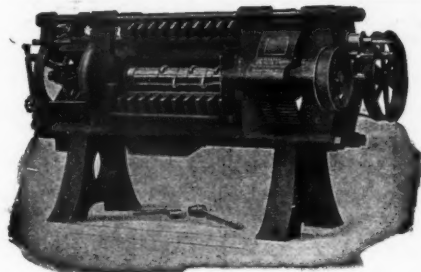
Puritan, Winter Fressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

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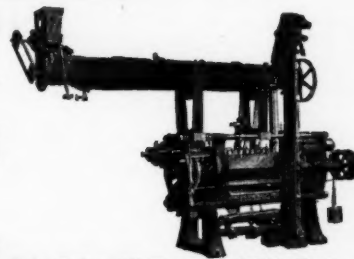
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1. Superior quality of oil and cake or meal.
2. Great saving in cost of production.
3. Greater simplicity in method of manufacturing.

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Side Drive Oil Expeller, With Foots Elevator and Tempering Apparatus.

DOMESTIC PEANUT OIL IN COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN OILS.

The United States has imported increasingly large quantities of peanut oil during the last few years. Up to the year 1916 the greater part of the imports came from Europe. In 1916, 1917 and 1918, however, China and Japan obtained the bulk of this trade. The following table gives the imports of peanut oil into the United States by countries from 1914 to 1918, and shows the extent of this trade:

Imported from—	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Cals.
Europe:					
France	572,865	374,311	234,324	175,757	.....
Germany	367,003	40,258	.....	.....	.....
Italy	120	3,187	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	193,002	204,712	102,352	17,896	1,500
Spain	2,508	1,042	2,983	1,562	270
Switzerland	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom:					
England	3,939	344	42,506	1,546	.....
North America:					
Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,537
Asia:					
China	100,816	114,263	276,831	689,774	3,508,709
East Indies, Dutch .....	.....	.....	60	14,512	43,392
Hongkong	66,760	84,649	108,391	220,586	91,354
Japan	100	65	707,676	1,904,555	4,630,994
All others	599	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,337,136	852,905	1,475,123	3,026,188	8,288,756

Within five years the importation of peanut oil increased more than 500 per cent. In 1914 the value of the oil imported was \$918,614 and by 1918 it had reached a total value of \$7,311,824. More than half of the peanut oil imported in 1918 came from Japan.

In the United States the production of peanut oil is a comparatively new industry, starting just before the world war, owing to the steadily increasing demand for vegetable fats and oils. The rising price of butter and the consequent development of the margarine industry, together with the growth of di-

versified farming in the South, have resulted in a very large increase of the area in peanuts. The amount utilized for oil grew in proportion.

The growth of this industry is illustrated best by a comparison of the production of 1916, 1917, and the first six months of 1918. During 1916 the United States pressed 380,453 gallons of peanut oil, estimating 7½ pounds to the gallon. During the next year this amount had increased 76 per cent., to 670,493 gallons. Statistics for the January-June period of 1918 show that 572,670 gallons of oil were produced, or nearly 87 per cent. of the entire yield of the preceding 12 months.

The better grades of peanut oil, as in the case of olive oil, are cold-pressed, the nuts treated by this process retaining their characteristic flavor. However, the yield of oil is greater with the hot-pressing process, and heretofore the bulk of the available peanut oil produced in this country has been treated in this way.

American cold-pressed peanut oil is now on the market in large quantities, and is expected to prove a formidable competitor of both imported peanut and olive oils.

PRODUCER AND THE OIL INDUSTRY.

In his annual address at the New Orleans convention, President Montgomery, of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, discussed the relation between the farmer and the oil industry as follows:

To my mind one of the greatest curses we have are the State Feed Laws, which are passed and enforced with the idea of protecting the farmer or cattle feeder. Why not educate that man so that he can not only protect himself but know the value of different feed, which can be easily done, rather than pass laws, putting a premium on his ignorance and keeping him in ignorance? You have heard criticism of the Mexican Government for keeping the peons in ignorance, when we have identically the same thing in our own country, and done by our wise legislators and college professors. The only law necessary is one requiring feed stuffs to be branded what they are and then enforce it.

I am a believer in individuality and detest the self-appointed protector of the supposed ignorant. The tin-horn politician who, in the past, has been riding into office on a policy of damning the oil mills is a dead one. The farmer, and especially his leaders, have seen things in a different light from what they have been taught by the cheap politicians, and with further educational efforts on our part we may confidently expect Mr. Farmer to realize very soon that we are his sincere co-partner and good friend.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

Crushers and Refiners of Cottonseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oils

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Scoco and Kneedit
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"77" CHOICE SALAD OIL "44" CHOICE BUTTER OIL
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Crude Mills throughout the Cotton States, Refineries and Plants at
Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, Chicago, Bayonne
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If it were not for some of the laws in the Southern States, made for the purpose of making good their campaign talks, we could today make one business of the cotton seed industry by entering into agreements with the farmer himself, resulting in good to all. Let's get closer to the farmer. We have made his seed worth millions to him, and his seed has made our part of the industry worth millions to us, so why not work together to our mutual interest and make more millions for both?

High Prices for Seed.

As I said to you before, the idea of the Food Administration in creating high prices for cotton seed was commendable, if practically done, and it would give me great pleasure to see the coming crop of cotton seed sell for \$100 per ton. Based on the real value of cotton seed products, they should sell for that amount, but cotton seed will never bring their value so long as the customer, or the man that should consume these products and the farmer, remain in ignorance of their value.

We have the greatest opportunity in our history caused by the war which has brought us into closer relation with the officials of the farmer's organization, and has provided the greatest opportunity in our history for cementing these relations, and I believe that you will find them working with us on any practical scheme to enhance the value of cotton seed products and with it the value of cotton seed, but this has to be done through education and co-operation among the members of this association, and they as an association unite with the farmers.

The first thing necessary is to get the farmer to understand that the products of cotton seed are not our products, but his. We simply convert his seed into the products, for which we receive our toll. He is the man most interested in the consumption and the high prices for these products.

I know there are oil mill managers who

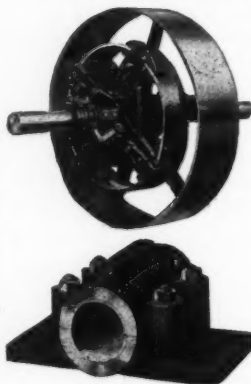
oppose this idea of high-priced cotton seed. I was narrow enough once to oppose it myself, but such an idea is narrowness personified. The higher the price of cotton seed, the more there will be produced, and the more money it will bring to this Southland of ours, and the more we will be benefactors of our country, if we can bring about this condition. To the oil mill manager who opposes it, and he can only do so from a selfish standpoint, I will say: "Can you not make more money on a ton of cotton

seed that cost \$100 than you can on one that cost \$20, and would you not be helping your entire community, especially the farmer, on whom your business is dependent for its existence?"

Let us get all interests close together, gentlemen, and be benefactors in these United States of ours, by assisting the entire country when we can by co-operation with every one make the cotton seed industry the greatest in the South, and the South the greatest country in the world.

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CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
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DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

[Friday being a holiday, all markets were closed.]

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 29, 1919.—Market strong; prime Western, \$34.30@34.40; Middle West, \$34.20@34.30; city steam, 33% @ 33 1/2 c. nom.; refined Continent, \$36; South American, \$36.25; Brazil, kegs, \$37.25; compound, 25 @ 26 1/2 c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 29, 1919.—Copa fabrique, — fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, May 29, 1919.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 142s.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s. 6d.; hams, long, 192s.; American cut, 190s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 184s.; long clear, 171s.; short backs, 170s. 9d.; bellies, 186s. Lard, spot prime, 187s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 180s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 184s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were dull but strong with hogs and reports of export demand.

Tallow.

Market quiet and steady. City special loose quoted at 13 1/2 c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market dull and steady. Oleo quoted at 33c. asked.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market is quiet but strong, due to strength in other oils and lard and unfavorable weather for cotton.

Market closed strong. Closing quotations on futures: October, \$24.38@24.50; November, \$22.90@23.75; December, \$22.75@22.83; January, \$22.75@22.90. Sales, 2,500 October at \$24.50@24; 100 bbls. December at \$22.86. Total sales, 2,600 bbls.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 29.—Hog receipts, estimated, 20,000. Left over, 4,901. Market 10@20c. higher. Cattle receipts, 10,000; sheep, 10,000. Kansas City, May 29.—Hogs strong, at \$20.50.

Buffalo, May 29.—Hogs higher, at \$21.25. St. Joseph, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$19@20.35.

Cleveland, May 29.—Hogs strong, at \$21.10 @21.25.

Detroit, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$20.25 @20.50.

Indianapolis, May 29.—Hogs higher, at \$20.60@20.80.

Sioux City, May 29.—Hogs lower, at \$19.50 @19.75.

Omaha, May 29.—Hogs steady. Louisville, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$20.15.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	7,644	1,000
Kansas City	700	852	
Omaha	250	6,288	100
St. Louis	600	1,901	600
St. Joseph	100	1,000	
Sioux City	300	5,000	200
St. Paul	150	500	150
Oklahoma City	800	1,500	

Fort Worth	850	600	700
Louisville	300	2,000	200
Wichita	100	191	
Indianapolis	200	4,000	
Pittsburgh	100	1,600	300
Cincinnati	700	3,000	
Buffalo	1,000	2,400	3,000
Cleveland	500	1,000	
New York	638	2,980	1,730

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1919.

Chicago	18,000	44,793	12,000
Kansas City	17,000	14,216	10,000
Omaha	5,700	10,287	7,000
St. Louis	7,400	5,565	4,600
St. Joseph	3,200	10,000	1,700
Sioux City	5,000	6,000	1,200
St. Paul	1,700	12,000	225
Fort Worth	7,000	2,000	6,500
Milwaukee		5,118	
Louisville	1,700	5,000	100
Detroit		2,000	
Wichita		114	
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,800	7,200	5,000
Cincinnati	2,500	10,000	100
Buffalo	6,000	12,000	8,600
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	500
New York	4,020	3,800	7,800

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1919.

Chicago	14,000	33,930	14,000
Kansas City	12,000	26,141	5,000
Omaha	7,500	17,371	10,000
St. Louis	8,100	18,455	4,600
St. Joseph	1,400	7,000	2,200
Sioux City	3,000	10,000	
St. Paul	2,300	9,000	50
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	2,000
Milwaukee		2,819	
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		1,270	
Wichita		2,733	
Indianapolis	1,500	12,000	200
Cincinnati	500	4,263	100
Buffalo	1,900	4,500	1,800
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,150	2,730	2,450

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

Chicago	9,000	25,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,000	17,000	11,500
Omaha	7,500	17,000	7,000
St. Louis	4,100	17,000	2,300
St. Joseph	2,000	10,000	1,000
Sioux City	4,000	14,000	
St. Paul	4,000	15,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,400	2,500	
Fort Worth	550	2,000	2,500
Milwaukee		6,807	
Louisville		3,000	
Detroit		2,900	
Wichita		2,261	
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	200
Cincinnati	700	6,000	300
Buffalo	900	21,000	400
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,850	3,390	2,740

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

Chicago	10,500	29,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,800	5,000	1,400
Omaha	3,500	15,000	2,000
St. Louis	2,000	18,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	4,500	1,500
Sioux City	1,800	10,700	
St. Paul	1,700	7,500	1,100
Oklahoma City	500	1,500	
Fort Worth	5,000	800	2,000
Denver	700	2,600	
Indianapolis	600	8,000	100

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919—HOLIDAY. NO MARKET.

PRICES OF CURED MEATS COMPARED.

Reference has been made to the fact that the British Government has suspended its control of the prices and the distribution of ham, bacon and lard, and removed all restrictions on the trade in these articles. Owing to the rapid rise in the prices of cured meats in the United States during the war, the British control prices have frequently approximated the retail prices on the Chicago market. A comparison of the prices in the markets of Chicago and London are given below as of March 12, 1919, the latest date for which comparative data are available:

Comparative retail prices of cured meats in Chicago and London on March 12, 1919:

	Chicago.	London
Fancy hams, whole	\$0.34 to \$0.40	\$0.48
Fancy hams, sliced	.50 to .65	.54
Standard hams, whole	.32 to .33	.48
Standard hams, sliced	.50 to .55	.54
Smoked ham butts and shanks	.18 to .30	.24 to 0.28
Fancy bacon, whole	.475 to .55	.48
Fancy bacon, sliced	.50 to .65	.54
Standard bacon, whole	.42 to .45	.48
Standard bacon, sliced	.46 to .52	.54
Fresh New York shoulders, whole	.25 to ..	.32
Fresh New York shoulders, sliced	.28 to ..	..
Smoked picnics	.24 to .28	.30
Dry sale bellies, whole	.12 to .18	.28

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,219	26,900	15,813
Swift & Co.	8,656	23,500	20,548
Wilson & Co.	5,902	17,000	8,987
Morris & Co.	6,039	10,800	8,090
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,785	12,200	..
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,033	..	..
Anglo-American	..	..	..

Provision Co. 492 6,200 ..
Brennan Packing Co., 6,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,800 hogs; Western Packing Co., 10,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,300 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 5,700 hogs; others, 24,500 hogs.

Omaha*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,914	8,172	4,704
Swift & Co.	5,412	12,185	6,501
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,136	13,696	8,286
Armour & Co.	4,587	13,791	6,794
Swartz & Co.	..	435	..
J. W. Murphy	..	8,311	..
Lincoln Packing Co., 341 cattle; Higgins Packing Co., 115 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 63 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 92 cattle.	..	..	..

*Incomplete.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Company	3,775	5,048	2,081
Swift & Company	2,926	14,423	2,040
Armour & Company	3,743	10,885	2,462
East Side Packing Co.	197	2,809	..
Independent Packing Co.	1,060	2,641	41
American Packing Co.	21	721	..
Krey Packing Co.	155	3,623	29
Hell Packing Co.	27	1,351	..
Miscellaneous	2,174	20,047	873

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 24, 1919:

CATTLE.

Chicago	40,763
Kansas City	21,289
Omaha	17,473
East St. Louis	15,091
South St. Paul	9,142
Philadelphia	1,975
New York and Jersey City	9,950

HOGS.

Chicago	172,664
Kansas City	21,289
Omaha	17,473
East St. Louis	82,607
Sioux City	6,394
Cedar Rapids	9,774
Ottumwa	10,659
South St. Paul	9,142
Philadelphia	5,870
New York and Jersey City	20,695

SHEEP.

Chicago	55,472
Kansas City	21,784
Omaha	25,003
East St. Louis	8,507
Sioux City	150
South St. Paul	677
Philadelphia	4,276
New York and Jersey City	16,675

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 26, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,003	6,908	9,915	9,576
New York	1,984	8,137	2,397	11,119
Central Union	2,363	1,473	4,363	..
Totals	9,950	16,518	16,675	20,695
Totals last week	8,108	17,771	20,030	18,791

SCALES MUST BE WEATHERPROOF.

In a decision recently handed down the United States Supreme Court sustained the ruling of the New York State Weights and Measures Department barring scales which are not accurate under varying conditions of temperature. The state authorities ruled that spring and lever computation scales—those commonly used—must be equipped with a thermostatic regulator, and Attorney General Newton upheld the rule. The manufacturers whose scales were ruled out began an action for an injunction and to recover \$100,000 damages. The lower courts upheld Attorney General Newton and the scales manufacturers carried the case to the United States Supreme Court.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES strong and advancing. One of the big packers sold about 2,500 May light native cows at 40c. and sales were also made by other packers of light native cows and native steers at the same price. A big packer sold 8,000 heavy native steers, Mays, at 40c.; 7,000 extreme light native steers at 40c. Sellers are asking 40c. for butt branded steers, 39c. for Colorados, 40c. for heavy Texas and 38c. for branded cows. A big packer sold light native cows at 40c. and is asking 40c. for everything he has unsold. A sale was made of about 5,000 small packer May light cows out of first salt recently at 38c. Spread native steers are quoted at 41@42c. Heavy native steers, 40c.; heavy Texas steers, 40c.; light Texas, 39c.; extreme lights, 38c.; butt branded, 40c.; Colorados, 39c.; heavy native cows, 38c.; light native cows, 40c.; native bulls, 28@30c., and branded bulls, 28c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Strong with a broad demand. Offerings are scarce, especially of extremes. At the present there are no indications of lower prices. Sales of extremes, 75 per cent. grubby, for small lots were made at 34c. recently. About 1,200 extremes, 15 to 20 per cent. grubby, sold at 37c., as was previously noted. Supplies in all sections are scarce and very few hides are being offered in the local market. Dealers report an increased demand for heavyweight hides. Current receipt extremes are quoted at 33@35c. Back salting free of grub extremes are offered up to 38c., according to quality. Current receipt buffs are offered up to 28@30c. Better lots are held up to 35c., according to quality, section and take-off. All weight hides are quoted around 30c. Bulls are offered 23@24c. Heavy cows, 28@29c. Heavy steers, 29@30c. Branded hides, 25@26c.

CALFSKINS.—Strong. One big packer recently sold his June production of kip at 50c. Packers are strong in their ideas for May calfskins. Last reported trading here for packer skins was for 70c. Packers are now asking up to 75c. Chicago cities are also quoted at 70c. Mixed lots of outside cities and countries are quoted at 60@60½c. Countries at 57½@60c. Light calf at \$3.50. Deacons at \$3.30. Packer kip, 50c. Mixed lots of outside cities and countries at 42@45c. Countries at 38@40c.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Market is unchanged as far as whole skins are concerned. Offerings are scarce. Last trading in Chicago pelts was at \$4.60. Packer sheep and lamb pelts are quoted at \$4.60@4.75. Coun-

tries at \$1.50@2.50, according to condition of stock. Outside cities and countries, packers, at \$3@4. Montana purchased dry pelts at 42@46c. Colorado butcher dry pelts at 40@42c. Ordinary run of Mexicans, 38@40c.

HORSEHIDES strong. Dealers are firm in their ideas. Mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$13@14. City renderers, \$14@14.50.

HOGSKINS slow. The average run quoted at \$1.20@1.40. No. 1 pigskin strips are offered at 11@12c. No. 2, 10@11c. No. 3, 7@8c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES active and higher, with a sale noted by one of the uptown packers of his entire production of May native bulls at 30c. for kosher and 30½c. for stuck throats, which registers another advance of 1c. over last week's sales. A very strong undertone is noted and a good demand is prevailing for unsold hides, but packers refrain from operating, expecting higher rates shortly. Outside packer hides strong and well sold up at full prevailing figures. Sales reported from the West of 4,500 small packer May all-weight hides at 38c., with the branded going at 2c. less.

COUNTRY HIDES unaltered from weeks past. Tanners believe the top of the market has been reached on account of the conservative buying now going on. Offerings are larger and, although high rates continue to be paid, tanners prefer to wait before operating in a large way. As previously noted, choice extremes brought up to 39c., and there is some talk that 39½c. has been paid on resales. Penn hides are steady, with offerings noted of buffs at 32c. and bulls at 27½c. Some Middle West buffs, about a car, sold at 32c. for a choice lot of hides. Same dealer had another car for which buyer wanted to pay the same figure, but dealer demanded 35c. for his hides. Sales were noted of small lots, ranging from 50-300 hides each, Eastern section, at prices ranging from 24-25-26c., with larger lots at more money. Extremes continue to be in good demand, with sellers asking up to 40c. for choice lots. Southern are steady and Northern Southern extremes are held at 38c. Canadians firm with stocks meager.

CALFSKINS strong and New York cities are firmly held at \$6-7-8. Tanners state that New York cities at that figure is a better buy than Western cities at 70c. Outside city skins are in good demand, with a car of resalted outside cities selling at 64c. for the calf

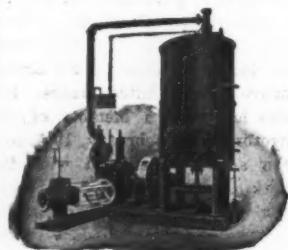
and 40c. for the kip. Several sales were noted of small lots ranging from 500-1,000 each, Eastern mixed cities and countries at \$4.50, while small lots of strictly city skins sold at \$4.75 basis 5/7's. Foreign skins are in good demand, with several thousand Swedish wet salted skins selling at 62c. Offerings are noted of Holland wet salted skins at prices ranging from 59@62c.

HORSEHIDES strong and held at \$14@14.50 for city renderers', with sales in Philadelphia at the inside figure. Mixed lots are selling at \$13.50. Butts are steady and last sales were at prices ranging from \$3.75@4 for 22-in. and up, depending upon quality, etc. Fronts firm, with last sales at \$9.25@10 as to descriptions with more money now talked owing to the higher rates being paid for whole hides.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS IN MARCH.

Domestic exports of canned meat products from the United States to all countries in March, 1919, are reported as follows by the Division of Statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Countries	Beef Canned, Pounds	Pork Canned, Pounds	Sausage Canned, Pounds	All Other Meat Products Canned
Belgium	258,438	103,217	33,000	\$161,585
Denmark .....	.....	13,510	.....	.....
France	94,050	142,613	154,655	275,924
Gibraltar	5,719,000	334,750	.....	689,800
Greece	5,030	.....	.....	40
Italy	1,001,610	.....	.....	145,945
Netherlands .....	.....	290,264	.....	320
Norway .....	.....	.....	8,900	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	1,450
Sweden	499,087	.....	.....	10
England	1,305,081	109,824	283,219	1,102,164
Scotland .....	.....	.....	1,350	96,434
Bermuda .....	.....	20	110	707
British Honduras	5,031	.....	1,992	1,019
Canada	613	12	4,505	2,386
Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Guatemala	2,248	.....	640	1,227
Honduras	1,164	453	570	377
Nicaragua	2,521	.....	991	421
Panama	493	.....	409	927
Salvador	22	.....	291	111
Mexico	16,940	1,373	10,350	7,489
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	2,100	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland and Labrador	28,470	11,025	9,045	10,561
Barbados	1,296	25	60	23
Jamaica	776	18	340	195
Trinidad and Tobago .....	.....	.....	270	430
Other British West Indies	836	.....	878	359
Cuba	4,788	1,292	84,528	9,259
Danish West Indies	50	.....	408	258
Dutch West Indies	1,405	.....	174	364
French West Indies	552	180	1,247	11
Haiti .....	.....	.....	743	140
Dominican Republic	462	900	7,000	884
Argentina	1,128	.....	240	784
Bolivia	50	.....	408	58
Chile .....	.....	.....	.....	50
Colombia .....	.....	.....	.....	229
Ecuador	3,288	.....	949	217
British Guiana	324	.....	50	950
Dutch Guiana	8,556	.....	1,189	341
French Guiana	267	80	24	349
Uruguay	298	32	716	8
Venezuela	1,659	.....	1,936	1,157
China .....	.....	.....	404	7,552
Japanese China	240	.....	120	6
Chosen	24	.....	.....	32
British India .....	.....	.....	.....	135
Straits Settlements .....	.....	.....	.....	131
Dutch East Indies	3,642	.....	6,544	6,390
French East Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	300
Hongkong	1,320	.....	883	2,137
Japan	448	.....	540	363
Australia	50	7,445	.....	.....
Other British Oceania	108	.....	48	274
French Oceania	53	48	386	102
German Oceania	144	.....	796	127
Philippine Islands	15,428	.....	12,296	8,506
Belgian Congo	20	.....	30	947
British West Africa	2,849	304	5,296	5,867
British South Africa .....	.....	3,900	24,750	1,776
British East Africa	42	.....	.....	31
French Africa	5,540	258
Liberia	432	72	8
Total, lbs.	8,997,973	1,111,325	663,672	\$2,541,736



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 27, Although receipts at Chicago were somewhat less than last Tuesday, warm weather and sluggish condition of dressed markets were depressing factors, causing a slow, draggy trade at lower prices. Steers were again in liberal supply and except for a few early sales of choice handyweights and yearlings around \$14 to \$15, met a poor demand. Few choice weighty steers were here and such sold around \$16, with one load of 1,350-lb. steers going at \$16.50. Fat cows and heifers were scarce and sold early at steady prices with some little demand for the better grades, but closing sales looked 15c. lower. Bulk of beef cows and heifers sold from \$11 to \$12.75. Cannery and low-priced she stock closed mostly 15c. to 25c. lower. Quotations: Heifers, choice and prime, \$12.75@14.60; medium and good, \$10.50@12.50; common, \$8.25@10.50; cows, choice and prime, \$12@14.25; medium and good, \$9.75@12; common, \$8.10@9.75; cannery and cutters, \$6.40@8. Shipping demand for bulls was narrow and prices were about 15@25c. lower for both butchers and bolognas. Bolognas sold at \$9@10.25, with butchers at \$10.25@13. Calf supply of about 5,500 head sold readily at prices 25@50c. higher. Bulk of good and choice vealers went at \$16.25@16.75, with a sprinkling up to \$17. Supply of stockers and feeders was moderate, but under a narrow demand prices ruled 15c. lower.

Further weakness developed in the hog market today, average price for the day landing down close to the \$20 line. A few of the early sales were not more than 10@15c. lower than the average of the previous day, but general market showed still greater decline, being mostly 15@25c. lower compared with Monday's average. On this basis, majority of sales landed within the range of \$19.90@20.15, with a morning top of \$20.25 for choice light and medium weights. Light hogs were most in demand and showed the least decline, while heavy hogs were harder to move, several loads of choice heavy selling on the general market at \$20.15. Mixed hogs of uneven weights and lacking quality cashed at \$19.75@19.90, with bulk of the better grades at \$20@20.15, although several loads of strictly choice light and medium weights sold up to \$20.25. Late in the session a touch of strength was noted, market being as much as 5@10c. higher in spots than early, with a late top of \$20.30 on choice heavy hogs.

Activity and strength featured the day's trade in sheep and lambs, the market ruling strong to 25c. higher than Monday's general trade. It was largely a run of shorn stock, although several loads of lambs were offered in the fleece. Best of the latter were good 80-lb. Wyoming-feds that sold at \$18.50 under a sort, the seconds going at \$15. Other dry-fed woolled lambs of fairly good grade went at \$18.25. Packers paid up to \$15.50 for strictly choice 80-lb. fed Western shorn lambs with No. 1 skins, and a deck of prime 93-lb. weights made this price to a city butcher. Most of the good to choice shorn lambs sold at \$15@15.25, with a medium to good grade largely at \$14@15, and feeders getting a few lots of light-fleshed lambs for grazing at \$10.50@11.50. A bunch of 28 prime native spring lambs reached \$19.50, a fair to good killing grade selling at \$18@18.75, fair 57-lb. California springs going at \$18, with 25 culls at \$14.50. Shorn two-year-

old fed wethers at \$11.75 were 25c. higher in price but of lighter weight than Monday. Strictly good aged wethers sold up to \$11.50, and \$10.50 to \$11 was paid for good to choice shorn ewes.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 27.

The cattle receipts are growing heavy. For the week ending today the count is 26,000, with Tuesday being the heaviest of the period. On last Thursday and Friday the slump in prices which effected all classes of cattle seemed to be checked, but with the heavy offerings on Monday and Tuesday a bearish condition again was manifest and somewhat lower prices prevailed. The market looks as though it were right at \$1 lower than a week ago. On the native side the run for the most part consists of light stuff with no heavy, well-finished offerings at all. The best we have had in a week is a string of 1,300-pound Tennessee cattle which brought \$16.50. The bulk of the good killers we are receiving ranges from \$11.00@13.75, with the in-between near prime kind selling up to \$15.75@16. As a matter of fact, there are very few cattle going to scale above the \$15.75 mark, and what few are selling higher than this figure are mostly in small lots. There has not been a very keen demand for yearlings and butcher stuff, and the cattle in this class have experienced an unevenly lower trend during the entire week. Texas and Oklahoma steers are beginning, to arrive in fair quantity. They range from \$9.50 for the common kinds up to \$13.75 for the heavier better ones. They should begin to come in considerably larger quantities in the very near future.

Hog receipts are heavy. We received close to 89,000 for the week ending today. The largest day was Wednesday when there was something like 27,000 in the count. The heavy run, together with an abundance of light hogs, has effected a steadily lower market. At this writing we are 60c. to 75c. lower than a week ago. Regardless, however, of the liberal runs and lower market the trade has been fairly active and clearances not bad. There have been no holdovers in the good grades at all. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$19.75@20.30; good heavies, \$20.20@20.30; rough, \$16@19.25; light, \$19.70@20.15; pigs, \$15.50@19; bulk, \$19.75@20.25.

As in the other departments the sheep receipts show increases. The count in that department is 14,000 for the week and the offerings are almost entirely from our nearby territory. The market has held to a good strong basis all week. We are not receiving many mutton sheep and therefore the quotations in that grade are largely nominal. Clipped lambs of the better killing kind are selling around \$15 and springers at \$19. Strictly prime lambs in the springer class would probably bring a little more money than this.

PLAN FOR SMALL PACKING PLANT.

(Continued from page 22.)

consideration, we believe an endless rope hoist will be sufficient. This tracking leads finally into the refrigerator, which we strongly recommend, as all beef should be refrigerated very thoroughly before being used for human consumption.

In other words, the equipment required for beef killing would consist of the knocking pen, hoist, beef tree, killing hammer, track-

ing, hooks and rollers, and a track scale to weigh the animal.

The hog killing equipment is shown in another part of the building plan and to eliminate hoisting hogs the sticking pen is located about 4 or 5 feet above the floor level. Here the hog is stuck and bled, and then thrown into the hog scalding, from which by means of arms the animal is again thrown on the scraping bench, and thence the animal is hooked onto the gambreling hooks and conveyed into the refrigerator over the tracking. As the entire tracking is 11 feet above the floor, long extension hooks should be used on the rollers for conveying the hogs.

The building as shown here is 33 x 33 ft. square. Not knowing if you intend to use the offal, which we strongly recommend, we have not shown a separate building for this purpose. A butcher's tanking outfit would no doubt answer your purpose to cook the offal for the recovery of fats and tallow. Furthermore, if the hides are not sold fresh daily, we recommend that there be a basement underneath the entire building to be used as the hide cellar. We also recommend the installation of a small refrigerating machine, say 2 tons, to maintain proper temperatures in the refrigerator. This can also be located in the basement.

The building may be larger, of course, which depends a great deal upon the cost of the ground. The main essentials in any slaughter house are plenty of fresh air, light and water. You can obtain full particulars concerning plans, machinery, price, etc., from any of our advertisers of packinghouse machinery and equipment.

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

T. J. Ackerman, who represents the Holland Butterine Co., of Jersey City, is considered an authority on the subject of butterine or margarine of all kinds. He has had over 16 years' packinghouse experience with the largest manufacturers, and his ability to hustle is well known in the trade.

A new comer of importance in Buffalo who, arriving about a year and a half ago, found the city so congenial and pleasant that she determined to make it her permanent home, is the only daughter of the well-known Fred Hellriegel, of Main street, Buffalo, who has probably a larger acquaintance among the meat men in his part of the country than any other man in the city. He is a finished orator and as an after-dinner speaker is much in demand. He has abandoned the idea of entering politics, as the demands on his time were too great.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD.

Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Ferguson, who has been a member of the Board of Directors since February, 1914, and who has been actively identified with the Chamber's work, succeeds Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, who declined re-election as president. Mr. Wheeler, who served as president the first two years of the Chamber's existence, and who was called on last year to serve another term during the war emergency, could not accept the place.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Portland, Me.—The Rice Milk Products Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—L. Burgweger, H. Burgweger and P. Bartholomay have incorporated the Indian Head Products Corporation, to manufacture beverages, ice cream and food products, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Italo-American Cheese Corporation, to manufacture cheese, and to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by D. Francione, P. D'Abate and F. Miriti.

ICE NOTES.

Freeport, Tex.—Mallory Ice Co. will build an ice plant.

Springfield, Mo.—A \$15,000 addition will be erected by the Patton Creamery Co.

Rome, Ga.—Additional machinery will be installed by the Purity Ice Cream Co.

Neosho, Mo.—A dairy to cost \$25,000 will be established by W. H. Hook and others.

Clinton, Ark.—The installation of an ice plant is contemplated by Henry Graham.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Hotel Co. will convert beer-distilling depot into ice cream factory.

Tupelo, Miss.—The Tupelo Creamery Co. will rebuild plant, recently destroyed by fire.

Durham, S. C.—The Durham Ice Co., recently incorporated, will install additional machinery.

Perry, Okla.—An ice cream plant will be erected at this place by E. W. Williams, of Pawnee, Okla.

Paducah, Tex.—The city will vote on bonds for the erection of an ice and electric light plant.

Leesburg, Fla.—Bonds have been voted by the city to purchase the plant from the Leesburg Ice Co.

Tampa, Fla.—F. T. Wilson, of Weirsdale, Fla., has purchased an ice plant and will make improvements.

Marshall, Mo.—The installation of a cold storage plant at this point is contemplated by the Marshall Ice Co.

Manning, Tex.—The capital stock of the Manning Light & Ice Co., has been increased from \$15,500 to \$20,000.

Columbus, Ga.—Ice plant will be established at Columbus by the Kinnett Ice Cream Co. Cost \$30,000.

Lynchburg, Va.—A fire of unknown origin damaged the plant of the Lynchburg Dairy & Ice Cream Corporation.

Little Rock, Ark.—The capital stock of the Terry Dairy Co., has been increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Athens, Tex.—An ice plant has been purchased by F. N. Frano & Son and additional machinery will be installed.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The plant of the Wichita Ice Co., which was recently wrecked by an explosion, will be rebuilt.

Dallas, Tex.—It is reported that improvements to cost \$35,000 will be made to the ice cream plant of the Columbia Mfg. Co.

Hampton Roads, Va.—A refrigerating plant to cost \$100,000 will be erected by the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Helena, Ark.—It is reported that a cold storage plant and salesroom, of concrete construction, will be erected by Morris & Co.

Ashland, Ky.—The Cincinnati Milk Producers' Association, of which W. E. Mailander, of Cincinnati, O., is president, will install creamery.

ers' Association, of which W. E. Mailander, of Cincinnati, O., is president, will install creamery.

St. Louis, Mo.—100-ton refrigerating machinery and 20 to 30 ton ice plant will be installed by Harlan & Harlan Machine Works.

Dallas, Tex.—An ice and power plant has been purchased by the Dallas Light & Power Co. and alterations and improvements to cost \$35,000 will be made.

Norman, Okla.—Oklahoma State Hospital, of which D. W. Griffin is superintendent, will erect a laundry, heating, power and ice plant, at a cost of about \$80,000.

Natchez, Miss.—The Mississippi Packing Co. has added a new spray refrigerating system to its plant, and it is reported that the capacity of the plant may be doubled.

Paris, Tex.—A cold storage plant, one story and basement, 60x112 feet, reinforced concrete and brick construction, and to cost \$50,000, will be erected at this place by Amis Bros., Hugo, Okla.

OCEAN REFRIGERATION AND IMPORTS.

The present lack of refrigerator facilities on Pacific Ocean steamships is cited as preventing an increased import trade with the Orient, particularly China, in many food-stuffs, such as eggs, poultry, butter, beef, etc., and a return cargo of American fruits, according to a report from the American Consul at Darien, Manchuria, to the Department of State:

"The great resources of China as an egg and poultry-producing country are well known; while beef from Shantung Province is famous through the East as a first-class product. With our increasing population, a large business in these articles could be developed if adequate refrigerating facilities were provided, which would in no way adversely affect our domestic products. And with the development of the wool industry in Mongolia, which is almost certain to be undertaken by Japan at no distant date, mutton would be added to the list."

MEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 20.)

under leases with long terms. As these leases fall in—and even before they fall in—periodically the Crown is entitled to take a certain area, which is opened to selection by smaller men under a different tenure. So that there is a gradual change from big men to small men. As the years roll on that movement spreads further and further into the remote parts. The alteration in tenure does not always mean an increased number of stock carried on the same area of land. It simply means a different method of ownership.

The Conditions in New Zealand.

The remarks made about Australia do not apply to the Dominion of New Zealand, where the seasons are regular and where the production of stock, especially sheep, has made great strides.

It is astonishing what a large quantity of meat is produced in the little islands known as New Zealand. The total number of sheep in the Dominions is about 26½ millions, and the export runs to about 3½ million carcasses. Unlike Australia, where the production of wool is paramount, New Zealand places meat as the first consideration, and this accounts for the better class of mutton and lamb; but in addition to that, special steps are taken to raise

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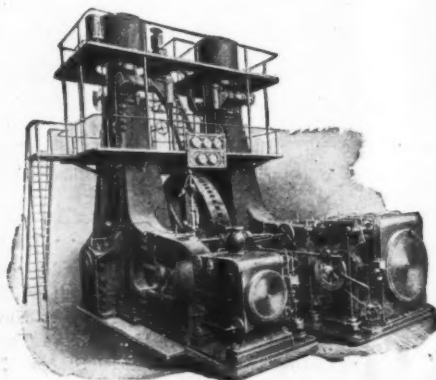
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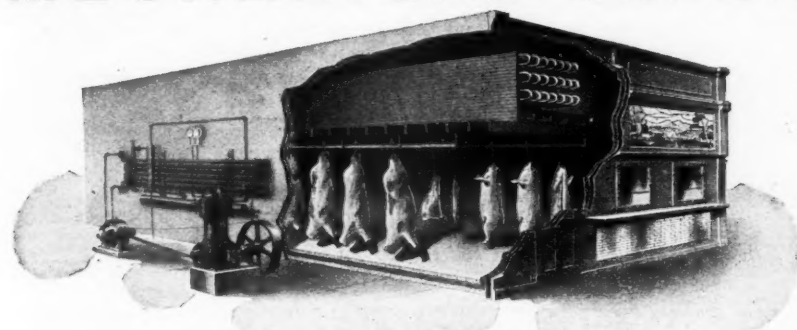
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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuis & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alford & Co.

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fodder crops to feed sheep and lambs for export.

Just what would be the maximum production of sheep in New Zealand it is impossible to say; but she has not nearly reached the limit yet. Her production of beef, by comparison with Australia, is negligible; nevertheless, she can send away some hundreds of thousands of carcasses.

If taken into account in the world's production of meat, however, New Zealand must be considered in regard to mutton and lamb almost wholly. Before the war New Zealand was looking to America for an outlet for some of her mutton, but that was not because she could not sell it in Europe so much as a desire to have another string to her bow.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I do not expect Australia to be a much larger contributor to the world's meat dinners, for some time to come at any rate.

FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT BUSINESS.

An important food products business which has been built up in the West Indies has just been incorporated in New York, and associated with a large general export and import firm to obtain a wide distribution service for American food products. The consolidation unites the interests of B. A. Cheney, who has developed an extensive food products business in Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Mr. Cheney continues in the active direction of the business as vice-president of the new corporation, B. A. Cheney & Company, Inc. Branches of the business are now being

established in the islands of Haiti and Cuba.

The new company has associated itself with the Factory Products Corporation of No. 2 Rector street, the financial agents of which are Bonbright & Co., Inc., international bankers of New York, London and Paris. The Factory Products Corporation is itself a consolidation of the Factory Products Export Corporation and the Manufacturers' Agents Company, Inc., which have been engaged in international business since 1914 and 1916 respectively. It has associated with it, in addition to B. A. Cheney & Co., Inc., the Engineers Corporation, a subsidiary of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, for exporting hardware, engineer-

ing supplies, machinery and building supplies.

Its trade relations extend to the Argentine, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico, the British West Indies, China, India, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Siam, Burmah, Ceylon, Egypt and the Hawaiian Islands. The association with it of B. A. Cheney & Co., Inc., allows the latter an exporting service throughout the entire world, practically, except Europe. The newly organized company is already the foreign selling agent for several of the most widely known trade-marked American foods, and has a large general food products business as well.

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ICE PLANTS AND FREEZING SYSTEMS

THREE-TON UNITED BELT DRIVEN COMPRESSOR (T.P.-488), with 5 H.P., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 440-volt motor complete plant with ammonia condensers, brine tank and necessary fittings. Can be adapted for either ice making or refrigeration.

FIVE-TON DISTILLED WATER ICE PLANT (T.P.-586), consisting of Triumph steam driven compressor $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 11" double pipe condensers, receiver, separator, intermediate connections. Ice tank 12' x 9" x 19' 0" x 47" deep containing 70-300 pound cans, can covers, hoist, dump, reboilers, charcoal filter and steam condensers. Above plant is used but 90 days and will be quoted either with or without complete boiler equipment.

FIFTEEN-TON REFRIGERATION AND ICE MAKING SYSTEM, consisting of 15-ton, Wegner vertical, belt driven, refrigeration machine, 6" x 10", double pipe condensers, receiver, trap, intermediate connections. Ice tank 19' 0" x 7' 0" x 48" deep containing 72-100 pound cans, 8" x 16" x 32" with covers, piping hoist. Also approximately 1,000 feet direct expansion piping. Excellent installation in fine condition.

THIRTY-FIVE-TON COMPLETE DISTILLED WATER ICE PLANT (T.P.-1028), consisting of York vertical compressor belt driven, either double pipe or atmospheric condensers, with complete compression side. Ice tank 31' 0" x 35' 0" x 60" deep, containing 360-400 pound cans, covers, framework pneumatic hoist, crane, dump, expansion piping and all accessory equipment.

FIFTY-TON COMPLETE FREEZING SYSTEM (T.P.-1040). Tank 19' 9" wide x 103' 0" long x 48" deep containing 705-300 pound cans, 17,000 feet standard $1\frac{1}{4}$ " expansion piping, can covers, framework, hoist, dump.

SIXTY-TON DISTILLED WATER ICE PLANT (T.P.-992), with Frick steam driven refrigerating machine 15 x 24 x 28. Atmospheric condensers, receiver, trap, intermediate connections. Ice tank 28' 0" x 56' 0" x 60" deep containing 760-300 pound cans, 12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ " expansion pipe, cans, covers, hoist, dump. Good condition, immediate shipment.

ONE SIXTY-FIVE-TON COMPLETE DISTILLED WATER ICE PLANT (T.P.-265), Isbell-Porter absorption equipment; complete plate ice tank with 5-ton crane ice cutter, etc.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

Belted and Steam Driven

THREE-TON UNITED BELT DRIVEN COMPRESSOR (T.P.-488), with 5 H.P., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 440-volt motor complete plant, with ammonia condensers, brine tank and necessary fittings.

SEVEN-TON VILTER REFRIGERATION MACHINE belt driven, vertical compressor, 7 x 8. Brand new, never used.

EIGHT-TON WOLFE HORIZONTAL BELTED REFRIGERATION MACHINE (T.P.-372), double acting compressor $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 12. Excellent condition, immediate use.

TEN-TON YORK COMMISSARY PLANT (D.P.-46), belted type high speed $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$. Double pipe condensers, receiver, traps, intermediate connections, necessary expansion piping for two large cooling rooms.

TWO (2) TEN-TON FRICK STEAM DRIVEN REFRIGERATION MACHINES, with 2 vertical S. A. compressors $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 10. Double pipe condensers, receiver, separator, connections. Very fine condition, used for commissary purposes.

TWELVE-TON REMINGTON BELT DRIVEN REFRIGERATION MACHINE (D.P.-45). Consists of two direct connected sets of compressors (4 cylinders, 5 x 9). Trombone condenser coil, receiver, trap, intermediate connections. Excellent condition.

TWENTY-TON DE LA VERGNE HORIZONTAL REFRIGERATION MACHINE 9 x 12 x 14. Double pipe condensers, two receivers, oil trap and connections.

FIFTY-TON FRICK CHAIN DRIVEN REFRIGERATION MACHINE, Twin compressors $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 18". Atmosphere condensers, receiver, trap, intermediate connections. Excellent condition; used but three to four years.

TWENTY 58.5-TON STEAM DRIVEN REFRIGERATING MACHINES, 2 V. S. A. compressors $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 Corliss engine 20 x 24. Each machine furnished with battery, 6 stands, atmospheric condensers, 24 pipes high x 20' 0" long. Oil trap, receiver. Excellent condition; used three years. Location, Parlin and Carney's Point, N. J.

lent condition; used three years. Location, Parlin and Carney's Point, N. J.

SEVENTY-FIVE-TON DE LA VERGNE HORIZONTAL BELTED REFRIGERATION MACHINES. Compressor 14 x 26. Furnished with new band wheel and outboard bearing. Will be quoted either with or without complete compression side.

THREE YORK, 75-TON, STEAM REFRIGERATING MACHINES, 2 V. S. A. compressors, 14 x 21. Corliss engine 20 x 21, with 6 condensers 12 pipes high by 20' 0" long, oil trap, receiver. Used one and one-half years. Location, Parlin and Carney's Point, N. J.

THREE FRICK 81.5-TON, STEAM DRIVEN REFRIGERATING MACHINES, 2 V. S. A. compressors 15 x 24. Corliss engine 22 x 24. Machine with 10 ammonia condensers 14 pipes high by 18' 0" oil trap, receiver. Excellent condition; used but two or three years. Location, Hopewell, Virginia.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE-TON LINDE BELT DRIVEN, HORIZONTAL REFRIGERATION MACHINE, with 225 H.P., 3-PHASE, 60-cycle, 550-volt motors. Equipment represents a complete compression side with condensers, receivers, etc.

TWO HUNDRED-TON WOLFE STEAM DRIVEN REFRIGERATING MACHINES; can be furnished with new outboard bearing and band wheel for belt drive.

THREE HUNDRED-TON DE LA VERGNE HORIZONTAL STEAM DRIVEN MACHINE, with cross-compound steam engine.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TON VERTICAL STEAM DRIVEN MACHINE, direct connected to York cross-compound engines; three of above machines with atmospheric condenser and complete equipment for compression side.

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FORTY-FIVE STANDS YORK FLOODED TYPE AMMONIA CONDENSERS, 12 pipes high, 20 feet long, complete with headers and valves.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX STANDS FRICK ATMOSPHERIC AMMONIA CONDENSERS, 24 pipes high, 20 feet long. Complete with headers and valves.

THIRTY STANDS FRICK DOUBLE PIPE AMMONIA CONDENSERS, 14 pipes high, 18 feet long. Complete with headers and valves.

FIVE HUNDRED STANDARD 400-Pound Ice Cans, $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $22\frac{3}{4}$ x 57.

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Chicago Section

Among the most popular sports in Chicago these days is robbing banks and shooting up the employees.

Oh, well! 200,000 bushels of corn isn't such tin-horn individual trading, at that. Guess a guy could Jekyll and Hyde it up to four hundred thousand—perhaps!

Swift & Co.'s sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.15c. per pound.

The plant of Swift & Company, which has been closed to public visits during the war, was reopened last week as a sightseeing spot. Under the schedule trips will be made every 15 minutes. An adequate force of guides has been placed on duty to escort visitors.

Formal inspection and acceptance of beef from the carcass of Fyvie Knight, grand champion steer of the 1918 International Live Stock Exposition, to be served at the great banquet to be given by President Poincaré of France, to celebrate the signing of the peace treaty, has been made. Announcement of the formal inspection was made at the offices of Wilson & Co., when a cablegram was received from Paris from Thomas E. Wilson, who said: "Fyvie Knight beef officially inspected by representatives of President Poincaré's house-

hold. Tardieu Commission and French Ministers of Food, Commerce and Agriculture. All impressed by the excellent qualities of the meat. This highest exemplification of the ability of American producers will be the piece de resistance at the most memorable banquet in history." The grand champion steer was purchased by Wilson & Co., at \$2.50 a pound and offered to President Poincaré by Wilson & Co.

A. Carroll, well known to telegraphers throughout the country, and for many years head of the telephone and telegraph department of Armour & Co., Chicago, has retired after 32 years of active service. He has been succeeded by W. Peck, who three years ago came to the Chicago office from Armour & Co., Kansas City office, as Mr. Carroll's assistant. Mr. Carroll's retirement was effective May 1. Mr. Carroll started to work for Armour & Co. November 1, 1887, after having gained his experience as telegrapher by working for various railroads and the Western Union. Mr. Carroll has had the unique distinction of working under three generations of the Armour family. When he entered the service, the company had only one or two operators. No leased wires were in operation as they are today. The wires Mr. Carroll worked in those days were the small "pony" wires which ran between the telegraph offices and the packing plant. Today the telegraph department of Armour & Co. in their Chicago office alone employs 20 operators, while 62 expert telegraphers are necessary to man the 5,397 miles of leased wire which Armour & Co. use every day in their business. Many miles of this total amount of leased wire are duplexed today, and approximately 10,000 messages are handled.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The Cudahy Packing Co. is having extensive improvements made on its plant at 314 South Twenty-first street, at a cost of \$16,000.

The American Packing Co. has purchased the entire packing plant, real estate and equipment of the West End Packing Co. of St. Louis.

A resolution urging the United States Government to place upon the market all accumulated foodstuffs, in an effort to cut the cost of living, was adopted last week by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen.

Among the large subscriptions to the Victory Loan at St. Louis was one for \$150,000 from the St. Louis Independent Packing Co. and one from the employees of Morris & Co., East St. Louis, Ill., for \$85,000. The St. Louis Independent Packing Co. and the St. Louis plant of Morris & Co. were awarded honor flags from the Eighth Federal Reserve Loan District. One hundred per cent. of the employees of both companies subscribed to the Loan.

John F. Maynard, pioneer ice machine manufacturer of St. Louis, died at his home in St. Louis, May 18. He was 65 years old and is survived by five children. Mr. Maynard was president and sole owner of the American Ice Machine Co., of St. Louis. He was one of the first to design ammonia compressing machines, and placed his first product on the market in 1890. His plant, at 116-122 Geyer avenue, St. Louis, has supplied many refrigerating plants for use in South America as well as in the United States.

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Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
Finest and Select Brand
HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,
Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD
Your Orders Solicited

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacapco

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

RETAIL MEAT PRICES IN HUNGARY.

The following are the official maximum retail prices of lamb and veal which prevailed in Hungary during the past winter:

Lamb.—Whole carcass, without hide, including feet, head and offal, \$1.68 per lb.; lamb without hide, head, feet, and offal, \$1.86 per lb.; forequarter, \$1.82 per lb.; hindquarter, \$2.09 per lb.; offal, 91c. per lb.; head, including tongue and brain, 82c. per lb.

Veal.—Whole carcass, without hide and feet, with head and offal, \$2.04 per lb.; half a carcass, split lengthwise, or with head and offal, but without feet, \$2.05 per lb.; leg or shoulder, boned, \$3.64 per lb.; breast, kidneys, liver, \$2.18 per lb.; neck, cheek, tongue, \$1.64 per lb.; offal (lights, heart, spleen mixed), 91c. per lb. Brains, 36.4c. each; feet, cleaned, 27.3c. each; feet, uncleaned, 13.6c. each.

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 19.....	20,877	2,238	38,501	16,635
Tuesday, May 20.....	19,250	4,800	33,552	12,239
Wednesday, May 21.....	8,811	1,578	28,988	14,373
Thursday, May 22.....	10,948	5,739	40,346	12,536
Friday, May 23.....	2,180	834	33,945	4,888
Saturday, May 24.....	626	224	7,644	1,113
Totals last week.....	61,792	15,413	192,276	61,956
Previous week.....	41,516	19,231	128,809	61,693
Year ago.....	52,556	17,383	148,230	60,856
Two years ago.....	53,505	15,519	148,064	41,713

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 19.....	5,473	2	4,792	2,557
Tuesday, May 20.....	4,098	42	3,930	1,133
Wednesday, May 21.....	4,235	29	4,482	961
Thursday, May 22.....	3,598	67	2,988	1,163
Friday, May 23.....	2,856	51	2,618	388
Saturday, May 24.....	771	...	602	262
Totals last week.....	21,029	191	19,612	6,514
Previous week.....	16,351	13	14,963	6,351
Year ago.....	15,943	355	20,990	8,369
Two years ago.....	8,931	22	17,201	1,090

Total receipts for year to May 24, 1919:

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	1,256,965	1,332,747
Hogs.....	3,953,656	3,950,889
Sheep.....	1,468,510	1,233,583

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	1919.	1918.
This week.....	668,000	585,000
Previous week.....	585,000	552,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	559,000	559,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	517,000	517,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	489,000	489,000
Total year to date.....	14,446,000	14,037,000
Same period, 1918.....	12,364,000	12,364,000
Same period, 1917.....	13,082,000	13,082,000
Same period, 1916.....	11,853,000	11,853,000
Same period, 1915.....	9,835,000	9,835,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 24, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	177,000	559,000	153,000
Previous week.....	152,000	470,000	153,000
1918.....	173,000	457,000	159,000
1917.....	183,000	447,000	99,000
1916.....	126,000	332,000	168,000
1915.....	117,000	418,000	142,000
1914.....	111,000	400,000	174,000

Totals for year to May 24 with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	3,967,000	12,064,000	3,649,000
1918.....	4,229,000	11,484,000	3,210,000
1917.....	3,432,000	10,397,000	3,674,000
1916.....	2,851,000	11,029,000	3,713,000
1915.....	2,512,000	9,088,000	3,703,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	26,900
Anglo-American.....	6,200
Swift & Co.....	23,500
Hammond Co.....	12,200
Morris & Co.....	10,800
Wilson & Co.....	17,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,800
Western Packing Co.....	10,900
Roberts & Oake.....	6,700
Miller & Hart.....	4,300
Independent Packing Co.....	8,000
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,400
Others.....	24,500
Totals.....	166,200
Previous week.....	121,300
Year ago.....	127,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$14.90	\$20.85	\$11.30	\$15.35
Previous week.....	15.10	20.65	11.85	16.65
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.35	17.55	14.85	18.10
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.05	16.10	14.25	18.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.75	9.85	8.40	10.85
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.45	7.65	6.00	10.25
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.20	5.25	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.95	8.65	5.35	6.95
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.45	5.70	8.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	5.97	4.15	6.30

CATTLE.

Prime steers.....	\$18.00@18.75
Good to choice steers.....	16.00@18.00
Medium to good steers.....	13.00@16.00
Plain to medium steers.....	11.00@13.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@17.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.90@14.00
Good to prime cows.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to prime heifers.....	10.00@15.00
Fair to good cows.....	8.00@10.10
Canners.....	6.00@ 7.15
Cutters.....	7.20@ 8.25
Bologna bulls.....	9.25@10.00
Butcher bulls.....	10.50@13.50
Veal calves.....	15.00@16.50

HOGS.

Fair to choice light hogs.....	\$20.20@20.35
Choice to light butchers.....	20.25@20.45
Medium wt. butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	20.30@20.50
Heavy wt. butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	20.40@20.50
Mixed packing.....	20.20@20.45
Heavy packing.....	20.00@20.15
Rough packing.....	19.75@20.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.75@19.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	16.00@19.75

SHEEP.

Wool Colorado lambs.....	\$17.50@18.75
Western lambs.....	17.00@18.50
Native lambs.....	15.50@18.25
Shorn lambs.....	13.00@15.00
Yearlings.....	12.00@13.75
Clipped ewes, fair to choice.....	7.00@11.50
Clipped wethers.....	9.00@12.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$53.90
July.....	49.00	49.00	48.10	48.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.00	33.00	32.75	32.75
July.....	30.85	30.85	30.55	30.62
Sept.....	30.30	30.30	30.00	30.07
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose.)—				
May.....	29.30	29.30	29.20	29.20
July.....	27.00	27.00	26.77	26.77
Sept.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$53.90
July.....	47.45	48.92	47.45	48.92
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	32.50	32.65	32.50	32.65
July.....	30.45	31.25	30.45	31.25
Sept.....	30.12	30.75	30.10	30.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose.)—				
May.....	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
July.....	26.60	27.40	26.55	27.22
Sept.....	26.20	26.85	26.15	26.85

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$54.70
July.....	48.80	49.65	48.50	49.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	31.10	31.77	31.10	31.75
July.....	30.75	31.30	30.75	31.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose.)—				
May.....	29.32	29.35	29.32	29.35
July.....	27.22	27.75	27.22	27.72
Sept.....	26.80	27.35	26.80	27.35

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$55.10
July.....	49.60	49.70	48.80	49.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.80	34.00	33.60	34.00
July.....	31.80	31.85	31.57	31.90
September.....	31.27	31.37	31.05	31.27
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose.)—				
May.....	29.50	29.55	29.50	29.55
July.....	27.75	27.75	27.37	27.60
September.....	27.45	27.45	26.95	27.20

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$56.00
July.....	49.50	49.65	49.30	49.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May.....	34.50	34.70	34.50	34.70
July.....	31.95	32.25	31.90	32.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose.)—				
May.....	30.00	30.00	29.95	30.00
July.....	27.65	27.75	27.62	27.75

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919—HOLIDAY. NO MARKET.
†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	40	@50
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	30	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	30	@38
Round Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	38	@40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	38	@40
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	35	@38
Chops, rib and loin per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, French, each.....	45	@50

Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Stew.....	16	@16
Shoulders.....	25	@25
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	23	@28

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	35	@38
Pork Chops.....	38	@40
Pork Shoulders.....	28	@32
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	30	@32
Spare Ribs.....	20	@25
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	32	@35

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@30
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	28	@32
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

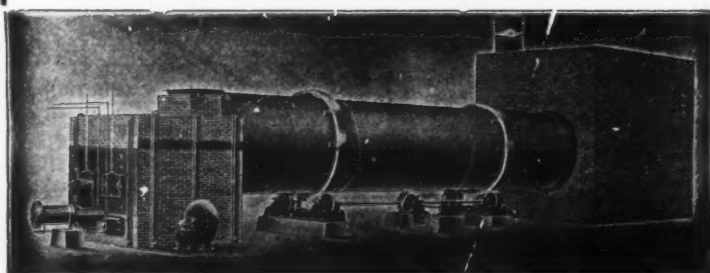
Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@15
Tallow.....	@ 4 1/2
Bones, per cwt.....	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@58
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	@75
Kips.....	@33

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.
Produce Exchange Bldg., New York
Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

**Watch Page 53
for
Business Chances**

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	24 @ 25
Good native steers	23 @ 24
Native steers, medium	20 @ 22
Heifers, good	20 @ 22
Cows	14 @ 20
Hind Quarters, choice	14 @ 20
Fore Quarters, choice	14 @ 20

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	55 @ 60
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	48 @ 48
Steer Loins, No. 1	36 @ 44 1/2
Steer Loins, No. 2	36 @ 36
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	58 @ 58
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	45 @ 45
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	31 @ 31
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	29 @ 29
Cow Short Loins	29 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	26 @ 26
Cow Loins	24 @ 31
Strip Butts, No. 3	32 @ 32
Strip Butts, No. 1	30 @ 30
Steer Ribs, No. 1	30 @ 30
Steer Ribs, No. 2	30 @ 30
Cow Ribs, No. 1	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	26 @ 26
Cow Ribs, No. 3	20 @ 20
Rolls	30 @ 30
Steer Rounds, No. 1	26 @ 26
Steer Rounds, No. 2	25 @ 25
Cow Rounds	30 @ 30
Flank Steak	30 @ 30
Rump Butts	20 @ 20
Steer Chucks, No. 1	20 @ 20
Steer Chucks, No. 2	18 @ 18
Cow Chucks	15 @ 15
Boneless Chucks	19 @ 19
Steer Plates	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Medium Plates	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	17 @ 17
Briskets, No. 2	17 @ 17
Shoulder Clods	24 @ 24
Steer Navel Ends	18 @ 18
Cow Navel Ends	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Fore Shanks	10 @ 10
Hind Shanks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	20 @ 20
Trimming	17 @ 17

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10 1/2 @ 11
Hearts	8 @ 9
Tongues	10 @ 24
Sweetbreads	34 @ 36
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 10 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	9 @ 10
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	9 @ 10
Livers	6 1/2 @ 8
Kidneys, per lb.	5 @ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass	15 @ 18
Light Carcass	20 @ 20
Good Carcass	24 @ 26
Good Saddles	28 @ 30
Medium Racks	12 @ 12
Good Racks	18 @ 18

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 1/2 @ 11
Sweetbreads	42 @ 45
Calf Livers	30 @ 36

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	28 @ 28
Round Dressed Lambs	29 @ 29
Saddles, Medium S.	24 @ 24
R. D. Lamb Fores	25 @ 25
Lamb Fores, Medium	25 @ 25
R. D. Lamb Saddles	34 @ 34
Lamb Fries, per lb.	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	10 @ 10
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	21 @ 21
Good Sheep	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Medium Saddles	26 @ 26
Good Saddles	28 @ 28
Good Fores	20 @ 20
Medium Racks	18 @ 18
Mutton Legs	28 @ 28
Mutton Loins	30 @ 30
Mutton Stev	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Pork Loins	32 @ 32
Leaf Lard	33 @ 33
Tenderloins	52 @ 52
Spare Ribs	17 @ 17
Butts	28 @ 28
Hocks	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Trimming	21 @ 21
Extra Lean Trimings	26 @ 26
Tails	13 @ 13
Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pigs' Feet	14 @ 14
Pigs' Heads	9 @ 9
Blade Bones	10 @ 10
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	14 @ 14
Hog livers, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	7 @ 7
Skinned Shoulders	27 @ 27
Pork Hearts	10 @ 10
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9 @ 9
Pork Tongues	24 @ 24
Slip Bones	10 @ 10
Tail Bones	10 @ 10
Brains	10 1/2 @ 11
Backfat	31 @ 31
Hams	37 @ 37
Calas	27 @ 27
Belgian	45 @ 45

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	18 @ 18
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17 @ 17 1/2
Choice Bologna	24 @ 24
Frankfurters	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Tongue and blood	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Minced Sausage	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	42 @ 42
Polish Sausage	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Garlic Sausage	20 @ 20
Country Smoked Sausage	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	22 @ 22
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	23 @ 23
Pork Sausage, short link	23 @ 23
Boneless lean butts in casings	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Luncheon Roll	21 @ 21
Delicatessen Loaf	21 @ 21
Jellied Roll	21 @ 21

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Beef casing salami	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Italian salami (new goods)	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Holsteiner	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Metwurst	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Farmer	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Cervelat, new	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95 @ 1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55 @ 2.55
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50 @ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	8.50 @ 13.80
Blood sausage, kits	1.85 @ 1.85
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80 @ 1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90 @ 1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 357-lb. barrels	16.75 @ 16.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.50 @ 16.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.25 @ 18.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	18.25 @ 18.25
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	18.25 @ 18.25
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50 @ 70.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.60 @ 4.60
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.75 @ 8.75
Corned and roast beef, No. 3	34.50 @ 34.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.00 @ 2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	3.85 @ 3.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	3.85 @ 3.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	3.85 @ 3.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	13.50 @ 13.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75 @ 6.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	12.00 @ 12.00
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	21.00 @ 21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	45.50 @ 45.50
Plate Beef	44.50 @ 44.50
Prime Mess Beef	42.00 @ 42.00
Mess Beef	41.00 @ 41.00
Beef Hams (250 lbs. to bbl.)	42.00 @ 42.00
Rump Butts	58.00 @ 58.00
Mess Pork	61.50 @ 61.50
Clear Fat Racks	58.00 @ 58.00
Family Back Pork	49.50 @ 49.50
Bean Pork	49.50 @ 49.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Pure lard	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Lard compounds	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	33 @ 33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	36 @ 36
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	28 @ 28
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	29 @ 29

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	32.25 @ 32.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	31.75 @ 31.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	31.25 @ 31.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	29.00 @ 29.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	29.75 @ 29.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	30.25 @ 30.25
Extra Short Clears	30.75 @ 30.75
Extra Short Ribs	30.50 @ 30.50
Butts	26.75 @ 26.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Bologna, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 @ 27
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	32 @ 32
Dried Beef Sets	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 5 @ 4 avg.	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	38 @ 38
Dried Beef Insides	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2

Skinned Billed Hams	33 @ 33
Regular Billed Hams	32 @ 32
Billed Calas	36 @ 36
Cooked Loin Rolls	32 @ 32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	39 @ 39

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @ 14
Beef export rounds	20 @ 20
Beef middles, per set	39 @ 39
Beef bungs, per piece	16 @ 16
Beef weasands	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	60 @ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60 @ 60
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.40 @ 1.40
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.60 @ 1.60
Hog middles, per set	20 @ 20
Hog bungs export	21 @ 21
Hog bungs, large	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, medium	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	10 @ 10
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @ 10
Imported wide sheep casings	10 @ 10
Imported medium wide sheep casings	10 @ 10
Imported medium sheep casings	10 @ 10

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	5.50 @ 5.60
Hoof meal, per unit	4.00 @ 4.10
Concentrated tankage, ground	4.50 @ 4.60
Ground tankage, 11%	4.70 @ 4.75
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.30 @ 4.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	4.00 @ 4.50
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	32.00 @ 33.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	34.00 @ 35.00
Ground steambone, per ton	28.00 @ 32.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	210.00 @ 220.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 40.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	120.00 @ 130.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 32.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	33.37 1/2 @ 33.37 1/2
Prime steam, loose	32.37 1/2 @ 32.37 1/2
Leaf	30.75 @ 31.00
Compound	24.75 @ 24.75
Neutral lard	34.25 @ 34.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	30 @ 30 1/2
Tallow	15 1/2 @ 16
Grease, yellow, loose	10 1/2 @ 11
Grease, A white, loose	14 1/2 @ 15

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	33 1/2 @ 34
Oleo oil, No. 2	30 1/2 @ 31
Oleo stock	30 @ 31
Linseed, loose, per gal.	1.60 @ 1.60
Corn oil, loose	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.	14 1/2 @ 15

TALLOW.

Edible	24 @ 24 1/2
Prime country	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Packers' prime loose	14 1/2 @ 15
Packers' No. 1 loose	13 1/2 @ 14
Packers' No. 2	9 @ 11

GREASES.

White, choice	13 1/2 @ 14
"A"	13 @ 13 1/2
White, "B"	12 @ 12 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Crackling	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
House	9 1/2 @ 10
Yellow	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Brown	9 @ 9 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	20 @ 20
Garbage grease, loose	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glycerine, C. F.	nom 21 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	20 1/2 @ 21
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose Chicago	nom. @ 23
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	22 @ 22
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f.o.b. Tex.	nom 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f.a. Chicago.	2 @ 3

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.50 @ 1.55
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @ 1.65
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.70 @ 1.75
Red oak lard tierces	2.60 @ 2.65
White oak lard tierces	2.70 @ 2.75
White oak ham tierces	3.20 @ 3.20

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	16 @ 16
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	18 @ 18
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b.	12 @ 12
N. Y. & S. F.	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	6 @ 6
Boric acid, crystals to powdered	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White, clarified	8.70 @ 8.70
Yellow, clarified	8.50 @ 8.50
Plantation, granulated	8.8

Retail Section

Retailers Confer on Meat Trade Conditions

Retail meat dealers of New York City and vicinity met with officials of the United States Bureau of Markets in a two-day conference at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, this week, for the purpose of studying meat trade conditions as they exist, and outlining ways in which conditions might be improved.

This was one of a series of conferences which are taking place all over the United States on this subject, under the plan of the Bureau of Markets to give practical service to the meat trade and to consumers of meats. Fifteen cities have already been visited, all the way from San Francisco and Los Angeles to New York, and the remainder of the country will be covered in the same way, if Congress does not kill the plan by reducing appropriations of the Bureau.

The conferences were presided over by Louis D. Hall, chief of the livestock and meat division of the Bureau, assisted by John A. Kotal, former secretary of the United Master Butchers of America, who is now retail specialist in the meat division, and by H. P. Morgan, former head of the New York office of the Bureau, and now assistant to Prof. Hall. The New York meetings were also participated in by H. D. Knoop, in charge of the New York office, and C. M. Harris, his assistant. New York retailers were represented by A. F. Grimm, George Shaffer, O. E. Jahrsdoerfer, Messrs. Strauss, Schuck and other local trade leaders, Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge of the New York State Association; John J. Pollock, meat expert of the State Market Commission, and others.

There was a good attendance of butchers, but not so general a representation as the originators of the conference had hoped to see. Some butchers may have remained away because they thought this was an investigation or a "probe." It was nothing of the sort, as Prof. Hall took pains to explain. It was a conference for mutual information and benefit.

As a result of these conferences, the Bureau hopes to reach important conclusions regarding the retail meat situation and to make tangible suggestions with regard to the conduct of retail concerns so that the consumers may be benefited. Those present were requested to send their views, which will be incorporated in the final report of the Bureau.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Hall requested the retailers to express their views freely, because it was the intention of the Bureau to base its report on the statements of those who came before the meeting, and that these conclusions could not be accurate unless a full discussion of the situation was had. He said that the Bureau did not intend to suggest a policy of control, and that the meeting was not in the nature of an investigation. He said:

"While we desire to take up the question of prices, we have no thought in mind of

recommending that prices be controlled, for the simple reason that we have no power to fix prices, and I am sure that the Government wants to do only those things which are entirely in keeping with a plan looking to co-operation among the retail meat dealers.

"It is a well-known fact that there is a shortage of meat in this country. The supply has not been large enough to meet the demands of the increasing population, and this has created a very difficult problem for the authorities who are interested in seeing that there should be sufficient supply of food-stuffs.

"The livestock producers have not produced a sufficient quantity of livestock, with the result that the consumer has been the sufferer. It seems to me that some means could be provided which would offer the livestock men a sufficiently strong incentive to enable them to increase their production of livestock."

Explanation by Mr. Kotal.

Prof. Hall then introduced Mr. Kotal, the retail expert of the Bureau, who made the following statement:

"The Bureau of Markets, in its system of collecting and distributing useful information, has established a Bureau of Retail Meat Marketing, headquarters at Washington. The Bureau is particularly interested in all elements entering into retail meat marketing in various localities of the United States, including systems of accounting used by retailers, trade customs, seasonal demands and the efficiency of the different types of markets. Very little reliable information regarding this branch of the meat industry is on record. Most of the information that is on record relative to the retailing of meats is unauthentic and of little value to us when we are called upon to answer questions.

"Official conferences have been held in which subjects of discussion were taken up with the respective meat dealers with whom we conferred fully and freely, and valuable information regarding local marketing problems has been secured. Numerous recommendations and requests for certain reports have been made by the retailers and the public in general. The information obtained is purely for the guidance of the Bureau in establishing this information service for the aid of retailers, city and State officials, and others interested in this branch of the industry.

"It is known that the producer, consumer, and trade in general, are interested in the retailing of meats. This conference is called in an effort to get together a large number of retailers representative of the many classes of trade, and bring about a frank discussion from every point of view of a number of important retailing problems, to get a better understanding of this branch of the meat industry. Retail problems, being of a local nature, these conferences are being held in a number of cities, to study the different types of trade in different localities.

"The retailing of meats is a science and needs intensive study to bring about the best results. In the meat business at the present time there are many problems that demand close attention. The business is affected by increase or decrease in population, by prices of meats, by transportation facilities and the prosperity of the community. When food products were low in price and plentiful, the cost of doing business was quite different from what it is now. Wasteful and careless methods did not so materially affect the consumer.

"Theoretical knowledge, unless based on

practical utility is of little value to the retailer. Many retailers conduct their business with a limited knowledge as to cost of any item in bookkeeping, stock sold, labor, overhead, or expenses in general, and many simply make a guess.

"Efforts will be made to determine the most effective means and methods for the introduction of economies and increase of efficiency in the distribution of meats from the wholesaler to the consumer. An information service for the aid of the retailers, State and city officials, and others interested, is part of our plan. Many problems can be intelligently investigated and general recommendations given. A simple accounting system, scientific beef charts and a manual with colored illustrations of the wholesale and retail meat cuts will be prepared for the guidance of retailers and consumers."

Views of Several Trade Leaders.

A. F. Grimm, president of the West Side Branch, United Master Butchers, was the first speaker for the trade. He said the retailers read with interest and benefit the information supplied by the Bureau on the wholesale markets, and they would also like to have as much information as possible on the retail side. A simple system of bookkeeping would be of great value to retailers, and there were many things that could be improved in the methods of doing business. He said the retailers desired especially to be informed on livestock, packing and transportation costs, and to be able to get some intelligent idea of what they ought to pay for meats, without having to take the word of the wholesaler alone.

Secretary Hornidge paid a tribute to modern meat packers for teaching the trade the value of the saving of waste. The butcher should be given all the information possible to help him in his business; after all, he said, it was what he saved, and not what he made in profits, that was important.

The list of topics sent out to retailers for discussion was then taken up item by item, and for two days the retailers and others present discussed them. The opinions and information given will be collated by the Bureau and the results given out in a form that will be of benefit to the entire trade.

What the Conference Discussed.

The list of topics was as follows

1. Wholesale prices of dressed meats.
2. Local methods of cutting carcasses into principal wholesale cuts.
3. Local methods of cutting carcasses to retail trade.

(Continued on page 46.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Albert Ceagliatti & Co. have purchased the store at Mott's corner, Berlin, Conn., and are making arrangements to open a meat market, to be known as Victory Market.

A. C. Leclero has sold his meat and grocery market in Summerville, Vt., to E. B. Sargent.

Frank H. Smith, for many years interested in a meat and grocery store on State street, New London, Conn., died at his home on Broad street, New London, after a long illness.

The Mohican Market building on Franklin Square, Troy, N. Y., which was destroyed two years ago by fire, will be rebuilt.

The Queen City Market, 131 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J., has been purchased by N. J. Krinzman & Son, who already have a chain of three provision markets.

Oliver F. Toop will open a meat and grocery market on Main street, Manchester, Conn.

The meat market of A. Riandeau & Sons in Terryville, Conn., has been burglarized.

W. R. Fry, owner of the Palace Meat Market, Perry, Okla., and Charles Handley, of Ponca City, has formed a partnership, and Mr. Handley will have charge of their three markets.

James W. Nolan has opened the Cash Meat Market in the Schwartz building, Paola, Kan.

Dick Cooper has succeeded to the entire meat business at Chetopa, Kan., of the old firm of Thompson & Cooper.

Wallace & Parker have sold their meat market, Johnson, Neb., to the Farmers' Union Association.

Rudolph Heth has engaged in the meat business at Gladwin, Mich.

The Suscha Co., Sheboygan, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to engage in the meat and grocery business.

Herman Katz, of Springfield, Mass., has opened a meat and grocery market on Main street, Three Rivers, Mass.

Charles G. Weller has opened a wholesale and retail market at 143 South Queen street, Martinsburg, W. Va.

The Old Dutch Market, which operates a chain of markets in Washington, D. C., will open another branch; this one being located at Seventh and Franklin streets, Richmond, Va.

Matthew F. Sullivan has sold his butcher shop in Milville, Mass., to Antonio Wozink, of East Douglas, Mass.

The Edward A. Brown Co. has transferred its business in Newport, R. I., to the Thomas J. Murphy Co., Edward A. Brown retiring.

Haynes & Allen will open a meat and grocery business at Farmington, Minn.

S. L. Todd sold his interest in the Todd & Delapp meat business, Luverne, Minn., to Will Ellis.

William Schemmel will open a meat market at Morris, Minn.

E. F. Brandt will conduct a meat business at Preston, Minn.

Edwin & C. E. Sunberg will open a meat market at St. James, Minn.

William Haley, Bozeman, Mont., meat market, sold out to John Kopp and Ray Purdy.

Allan Rigby bought a meat market in Alexander, N. Dak.

L. L. Chaderon will open a grocery and meat business at Beach, N. Dak.

George Barbau will open a meat market at Blanchard, N. Dak.

T. E. Sleight will open a meat market at Kief, N. Dak.

C. O. Engbretson has sold his meat market in Schafer, N. Dak., to R. Krueger.

Pozman Grocery & Market, South Bend, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Teodor Rafiniski, Boleslaw Mincinski and Andrew Rozploch.

Vanbeloff Bros. meat and grocery market at Waterloo, Iowa, has been sold to W. H. Barnes.

Henry D. Opperman will open a meat market at Downing, Wis.

Fulcer Bros. sold their meat market at Hortonville, Wis.

Kluge Bros. are operating the meat market at Stetsonville, Wis.

Glen Nofsinger bought Will Rose's interest in the Eastman & Rose grocery and meats at Valley, Wis.

Russell Wise sold his meat market in Toledo, Ia., to the Tama Meat Co., in which Carl Hamilton is part owner.

A. J. Wittick will add a complete line of groceries and bakery to his meat market at Waterloo, Ia.

Art Nelson opened a meat market in Salina, Kan.

W. T. Petty Co. will open a new meat, etc., business at Division avenue and Oakes street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Free Poland Co., 58 Fleming avenue, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to conduct a general butcher and grocery market.

B. MEIER AND SON 516 Westchester Avenue, New York

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

"Tongues That Talk for Themselves"

Specialists in Beef Tongues and Calf Tongues. Dealers and Exporters in Western Dry Sausage

Since
1827

JOHN MORRELL & Co.

Since
1827

Curers of the Celebrated

"IOWA'S PRIDE" and "DAKOTA'S PRIDE" MEATS

"Red Letter" and "Snow Cap" Brands Lard
Sausage—Canned Food Products—Mince Meat

FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, ETC.

OTTUMWA, IOWA

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

T. M. SINCLAIR & CO

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

PORK PACKERS BEEF SHIPPERS

CARLOADS OR MIXED CARS

DRESSED BEEF, BEEF CUTS
FRESH PORK, MUTTON, ETC.
CURED HAMS, BACON, SHOULDERS
PURE LARDS, VARIOUS GRADES
FERTILIZERS, GREASE, BONES, ETC.

CAPACITY, 6,000 HOGS in 10 HOURS



85 Cliff St.

RETAIL MEAT SCALES

The Last Thing the Buyer's Eyes Rest on Before the Purchase—
THE SCALE

Your Sale, Your Profits, Your Reputation Hang in the Balance
The scale that has the confidence of the public serves the retailer best.

The CHATILLON RETAIL MEAT SCALE has deservedly enjoyed that confidence for years.
In Catalogue No. 19 there are illustrated our many types and varieties of spring balances and scales. Special scales for every purpose and particular reasons for every scale.

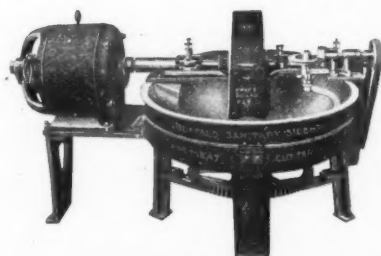
JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

Established 1835

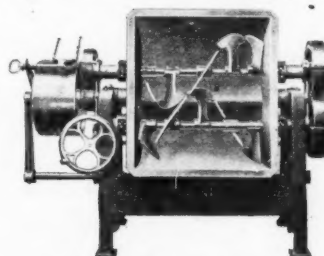
New York City

The "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter

The World's Greatest Meat Cutter—Has No Equal



"BUFFALO" MEAT CUTTER



"BUFFALO" MEAT MIXER



"BUFFALO" STUFFER

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.

Buffalo, New York

New York Section

A. C. Dean, head of Swift & Co.'s credit department in New York territory, returned on Saturday from a six weeks' trip abroad.

Swift & Co.'s sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 24, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 21.25c. per pound.

W. J. Russell, Jr., of Swift & Co.'s beef department at Chicago, and O. M. Patterson, of the hotel department, were in New York this week.

Charles W. Armour, of Kansas City, was in New York this week. Everett Wilson, superintendent of branches for Armour & Co., was another visitor.

C. H. Ungerman, president of the Birmingham Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala., has been in New York for a few days on a business trip. C. H. is of the tireless kind, and hard work seems to agree with him.

The city has served notice on butchers and other stall renters in Washington Market that their rents will be increased from 50 to 100 per cent. on July 1. This notice was served by Market Commissioner Day, who has been leading the crusade for a forcible reduction of retail meat prices to consumers.

Women of the Bronx, under the leadership of Rose Pastor Stokes, threaten to boycott butcher shops unless meat prices are reduced at least 10c. per pound. Butchers who have had to pay their men as high as \$35 per week, and other expenses according, say they do not care; they wouldn't mind closing up for awhile.

Ice prices were up for discussion this week. The ice interests are claiming a marked shortage of ice this year. Meat men who have investigated claim this is not the truth. They say there is a shortage of Hudson River ice, but that there is plenty of lake ice, and that artificial ice plants are only running to 30 per cent. of their capacity, and could turn out a sufficient supply to avoid an ice famine. An increase in the wholesale price of from \$1 to \$2 per ton is expected.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending May 24, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 3,121 lbs.; Brooklyn, 163 lbs.; Bronx, 28 lbs.; total, 3,312 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 14,820 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 570 lbs.; Brooklyn, 27,387 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 27,977 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,149 lbs.

Butchers' unions in New York City have signed an agreement with New York and Brooklyn meat men whereby 1,500 employees of sausage making and packing plants get the 48-hour week and a \$4 a week increase for the skilled men and \$3 a week for the laborers. One of the clauses in the contract reads that no laborer shall get less than \$25 a week. The meat men agreed to establish a closed shop and will take steps to bring open shops into line. The agreement was put through as prepared by the butchers' representatives. Time and a half for overtime, five holidays, permission to the business agents to visit the shops and the appointment of a board of ten to arbitrate differences were granted.

WHOLESALE MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

A weekly review of meat trade conditions up to May 29 is given by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

General Market Conditions.—Monday's opening was a continuation of Friday's close, with a little better undertone, which wore off as the week progressed. The receipts of beef were liberal, all other meats being in fairly moderate supply. The holiday on Friday necessitated crowding five days' business into four, and the light demand was not equal to this in all cases.

BEEF.—The supply of beef was made up largely of steers, of which only a very few were choice. Prices remained about steady the first two days of the week, but beginning Wednesday there was a decline of from \$1 to \$2 per cwt., common steers selling from \$16 @18 and good steers bringing about \$20 @22. Cows and bulls met with a very even demand, which was about sufficient to absorb the light supplies. Kosher beef weakened about \$1 per cwt. during the week, owing to the limited demand and the liberal supplies.

VEAL.—A slight increase in the receipts and a decreased demand have helped to pull down the prices on veal about \$1 to \$2 from Monday's opening, good to choice calves selling Thursday at from \$22 @24. Supplies have not accumulated to any extent, but the movement has been slow.

PORK.—Light loins have been in moderate supply and have met with a fair demand, although the prices have fluctuated, and today's close registered a decline of \$1 @2 per cwt. for the week. Other cuts, except heavy loins, have moved fairly well.

LAMB.—The lamb market continued to carry a little stronger feeling, and a few choice handy weight lambs sold up to \$30, while the bulk of the sales were from \$27 @29. Genuine spring lambs were in moderate supply and moved fairly well at \$31 @33.

MUTTON.—The receipts have been moderate and the demand somewhat improved. The tone of the market has been a little better than for several weeks past.

The market closing on Thursday shows a weakening on beef. Some good steers have gone to the freezer. There will be plenty of beef on hand to take care of Saturday's trade. Veal, pork, lamb and mutton are pretty well cleaned up, but some cars arriving late will be available for Saturday's business if needed.

Wholesale market quotations on May 29: Fresh beef, western dressed: Steers, good, \$20 @22; medium, \$18 @20; common, \$16 @18; cows, medium, \$16 @18; common, \$15 @16; good, \$17 @18; bulls, medium, \$16 @17; common, \$14.50 @16.

Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed: Lambs, spring, \$30 @32; choice, \$29; good, \$26 @28; medium, \$25 @26; common, \$24 @25. Mutton, good, \$17 @19; medium, \$16 @17.

NEW ARMOUR BRANCH AT BOSTON.

Armour & Company's new six-story branch house building in Boston, which is one of the largest and finest in the country, was opened Monday, May 26. The new building, which covers an area 70 by 200 feet, is of steel, pressed brick and concrete construction and

is absolutely fireproof. It is located in the Back Bay district, just a step or two from Commonwealth avenue, and is midway between the old-established market places that date from the Boston "Tea Party" days and the suburban centers of consumption.

The offices of the manager, Mr. U. P. Adams, the salesmen and other officials are on the first floor. The beef cooler is also located on this floor, and has a capacity of 350 cattle and 1,000 sheep or hogs. It is the latest thing in beef coolers, having its side walls and columns lined with white enameled tile and the floor lined with red tile. A smoked-meat storage room with a capacity of 50,000 pounds is located on the first floor, with a corresponding room on the floor above. The office of the government inspector, the storage rooms and general offices occupy the second floor. The butter, eggs, poultry and cheese cooler is also on this floor. General storage space for case goods and canned stock will be utilized on the third and fourth floors. A general display room is a feature of the third floor, and during the opening various products of Armour & Company were demonstrated, accompanied by music from an orchestra, after which souvenirs and refreshments were given the visitors.

A sausage factory will occupy the entire top floor. It will have a capacity of 15,000 pounds a week and is said to be the largest and most up-to-date sausage factory in New England. Its walls are of white enameled brick and the floors are red tiled. The building contains resting rooms, shower baths for employees on each floor and a laundry on the third floor.

RETAILERS CONFER ON CONDITIONS.

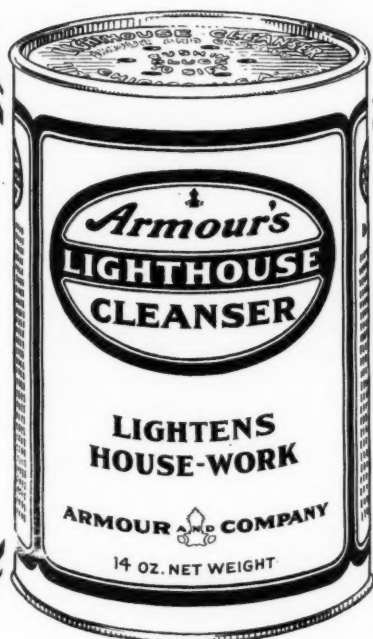
(Continued from page 44.)

4. Local customs.
5. Economy of cuts.
6. Advertising including laws on misrepresentation.
7. Separate wholesale and retail lines.
8. Giving of premiums, stamps, etc.
9. Shrinkage, tare on goods received, waste and shortage.
10. Weighing devices.
11. Laws relative to meat inspection, weights and measures, cold storage, city and State sanitary laws.
12. Methods of payment (retailer to wholesaler, cash or credit, discounts).
13. Relative value of different positions of market employees.
14. Trade or local regulations, as to hours constituting a day's work.
15. Book records of business.
16. Service demanded by the public.
17. Supplies of meals, stocks and perishables required.
18. Preference by the public for small stores close to homes, with quick deliveries, credit, etc.
19. Force required to give efficient and quick service.
20. Cost of service.
21. Percentage cost of doing business based on total annual sales.

Armour's

LIGHTHOUSE CLEANSER

is a dependable, economical cleansing and scouring compound, which "knocks the spots" out of dirt. Cleans metal, tiling, marble and wood thoroughly and quickly.



For Packing House and Factory use we advise using the larger containers—pails, kegs and barrels. Quick deliveries may be secured from any one of our numerous branches.

Write for Special Prices

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Soap Department

1355 W. 31st Street

Chicago

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, fair to good.....	13.65@15.50
Oxen, ordinary.....	8.50@11.10
Bulls, ordinary to good.....	4.50@12.00
Cows, common to choice.....	

LIVE CALVES

Live calves, common to prime.....	14.00@17.50
Live calves, barnyards.....	@10.00
Live calves, fed.....	@
Live calves, culls.....	10.00@13.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime Virginia.....	@21.00
Live lambs, fair.....	@
Live lambs, ordinary, unshorn.....	@
Live sheep, fair to good ewes.....	@
Live sheep, common to fair.....	@

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy.....	@21.00
Hogs, medium.....	@21.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@21.00
Pigs.....	@19.75
Roughs.....	@18.00

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	25 @26
Choice native light.....	24 @25
Native, common to fair.....	22 @23

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	23 @24
Choice native light.....	22 @23
Native, common to fair.....	21 @22
Choice Western, heavy.....	21 @22
Choice Western, light.....	20 @21
Common to fair Texas.....	17 @19
Good to choice heifers.....	22 @23
Common to fair heifers.....	20 @21
Choice cows.....	19 @20
Common to fair cows.....	18 @19
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	15 @18

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@35	35 @36
No. 2 ribs.....	@28	32 @34
No. 3 ribs.....	@25	30 @31
No. 1 loins.....	@35	38 @40
No. 2 loins.....	@28	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	@25	30 @32
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	28 @30	28 @30
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	26 @27	28 @30
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	23 @24	28 @27
No. 1 rounds.....	@23	25 @25
No. 2 rounds.....	@22	24 @24
No. 3 rounds.....	@20	23 @23
No. 1 chuck.....	@17 1/2	20 @20
No. 2 chuck.....	@16	18 @18
No. 3 chuck.....	@14	17 @17

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	25 @26
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	24 @25
Western, calves, choice.....	23 @24
Western, calves, fair to good.....	22 @23
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@23 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@23 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@24
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@23 1/2
Pigs.....	@29 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	30 @33
Lambs, choice.....	28 @30
Sheep, choice.....	20 @22
Sheep, medium to good.....	18 @20
Sheep, culls.....	15 @16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@39
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@38
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked picnic, light.....	@28 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@28
Smoked shoulders.....	@34
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	32 @34
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@37
Dried beef sets.....	42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	35 @38

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@39
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@38
Frozen pork loins.....	@30
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@51
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@50
Shoulders, city.....	@31
Shoulders, Western.....	@29
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@34
Fresh hams, city.....	@39
Fresh hams, Western.....	@38
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@27

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	150.00 @ 160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@33c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@23c a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c a pound
Calves' livers.....	@35c a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c each
Livers, beef.....	@12c a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@20c a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	4% @ 5 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@11
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	.
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	1.65
Hog middles.....	@
Hog bungs.....	@19
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	31	33
Pepper, Sing., black.....	21	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	—	—
Pepper, red.....	20	23
Allspice.....	11	13
Cinnamon.....	25	29
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	35	40
Ginger.....	26	29
Mace.....	55	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@15
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@16
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .75
No. 2 skins.....	@ .73
No. 3 skins.....	@ .50
Branded skins.....	@ .60
Ticky skins.....	@ .60
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .73
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .71
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 6.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 5.75
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 5.75
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 7.50
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 7.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 7.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 7.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 7.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 7.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 8.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 8.00
Branded kips.....	@ 6.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 7.00
Ticky kips.....	@ 6.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 7.00

All skins must have tall bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Northerly western, per lb.....	@—
Southerly, per lb.....	@—
Broilers—Fresh or iced—	
Nearby, colored, per lb.....	@.60
California, White Leghorns, per lb.....	@.50

Turkeys—Fresh—Dry-Packed or iced—

Northerly western, per lb.....	.39 @.41
Southerly, per lb.....	.38 @.39

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	.39 @
Western, 45 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	.39 @.39 1/2
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	.38 @
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	.37 @
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	.36 @
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	.34 @

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	.38 @
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights.....	.37 @.37 1/2

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked, No. 1.....	.24 @.25
Scalded.....	.23 @.23 1/2

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@10.00
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FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. p. select young hens.....	.46 @.49
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms.....	.48 @.49
W'n, bbls. d. pk. select young hens.....	.47 @.48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., select young toms.....	.48 @.48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., y'g hens and toms.....	.46 @.47
Texas, dry picked, choice.....	.45 @.46
Texas, fair to good.....	.40 @.43
Old toms.....	.40 @.43

Broilers—

Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	.48 @.50
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	.44 @.46
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	.46 @.48
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	.42 @.45

Chickens—

Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	.42 @
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.42 @
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.42 @
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	.42 @.43
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	.43 @
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	.40 @.41
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.40 @.41
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.40 @.41
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	.41 @.42
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	.42 @

Fowls—

Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	.38 @
Milk fed, 45 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	.38 @
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.37 @
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.35 1/2 @.36
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	.34 @.34 1/2
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	.33 @.33 1/2
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	.37 1/2 @
Corn fed, 45 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	.37 1/2 @
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.36 1/2 @
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.35 1/2 @
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	.33 @.33 1/2
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	.32 1/2 @.33

Old Cocks—

Western prime.....	@.25
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LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, broilers, via exp. per lb.....	@.60
Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	@—
Young roosters.....	@—
Fowls, via express.....	@.39
Roosters, old.....	@.25
Turkeys, via freight.....	@.25
Geese.....	@.18
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.....	@.42
Guineas, per pair.....	@ 1.10

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	55 1/2 @.56
Creamery higher (scoring lots).....	56 1/2 @.57
Creamery, firsts.....	53 1/2 @.55
Process extras.....	@—
Process firsts.....	.51 @.52

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	.49 @.49 1/2
Fresh gathered, storage pkd., extra firsts.....	.48 @.48 1/2
Fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts.....	.46 1/2 @.47 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts, northerly sections.....	.45 @.46
Fresh gathered, firsts, southerly sections.....	.44 1/2 @.45 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer.....	.41 @.44
Fresh gath., checks, good to choice, dry, 40.....	@.40 1/2
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	.33 @.39

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 4.90
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 4.07 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	4.85 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13% 1/4 ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 4.75

